THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 87. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE EXECUTIONER.

Preparations for the Hanging of Albert Teufel, at Doylestown, To-Morrow.

Particulars of the Crime for which He is to Suffer Death --The Murder of James A. Wiley Last November.

HOW THE PRISONER COMPORTS HIMSELF.

A Case of almost Unparalleled Recklessness.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., April 17.—To-morrow is the day appointed by Governor Geary for the execution in this place of Albert Teufel, who was convicted last February of the murder of James A. Wiley, a canal-boat captain, on the night of November 24, 1866.

The Murderer,

Albert Teufel, is a man who, in appearance as well as in conduct, would be considered an enemy of the human race, and consequently one against whom society should take the precaution of self-protection.

He is about five feet nine inches in height, but of heavy build, and has that forbidding aspect which is always imparted to one whose head is set square upon his shoulders, without the interposition of a neck. His hair and complexion are both dark, as are also his eyes, which have a deep and piercing look. Wearing no beard, all the outlines of the lower portion of his face stand out in bold relief. Indeed, his entire physiognomy is repellant, and that his general conduct through life has not belied his looks is shown by the fact that among his old boating companions he was familiarly known as Diveler and "Little Devil," a literal translation of his true name.

The Murdered Man,

James A. Wiley by name, was the captain of the canal boat Ohio, which was plying on the Lehigh Navigation Company's canal, between Mauch Chunk and Trenton, New Jersey.

Captain Wiley, at the time of his death, was about forty years of age. He was formerly a resident of Doylestown, and consequently was wellknown to many of the people here. They describe him as being a man of extreme ignorance, and gifted with less than the ordinary amount of natural intelligence, but as being by no means evil or quarrelsome in disposition, although he was much given to dissipation. He had followed the calling of a boatman for many years, and had a wife and two or three children dependent upon him for support.

The Events Before the Murder.

Previous to the commission of the crime, Teufel was living at a public house kept by Rudolph Brost, on Third street, near Buttonwood, Philadelphia. Here he had been residing for about a month, having for his companion a good-looking woman about twenty-two years of age, by the name of Kate Hunter, who passed for his wife. Being poor, and having no regular calling, he was undoubtedly pressed for the necessary means to continue in this easy career of dissipation, and this is the only motive that could have impelled him to the commission of a foul deed of blood. His selection of Wiley for a victim is supposed to have been owing to some grudge between the two, as Teufel had visited Wiley's house, near Buckville, in Haycock township, three several times previous to the murder, and deliberately attempted to poison the mind of Mrs. Wiley against her husband, in the absence of the latter. One of these visits took place just two weeks before the crime, and on that occasion Teufel informed Mrs. Wiley that her husband was acting very badly in Philadelphia, by frequenting houses of ill-fame. Mrs. Wiley declared her intention of informing her husband of this, when Teufel said that, if Wiley denied it, he would as soon kill him as look at him. Teufel, in company with another man, again visited the house on the evening before the murder, but left as usual before Wiley's return.

The last trip made by the canal boat Ohio was to Trenton, N. J., freighted with coal. While they were unloading at this place Teufel visited the boat several times. He first came on Wednesday, the 21st of November, remaining until about 8 o'clock on Thursday. It seems that he then made a visit to his boarding place in Philadelphia, which he again left on Friday morning, arriving at Trenton about noon. On that afternoon the Ohio was ready to start on her upward trip. Previous to leaving, Wiley received from William Hutchinson, the Treasurer of the East Trenton Porcelain Company, a receipt for $101·66 for freight, 83 for wares, and a check for $88·51 on the Mechanics' National Bank, for carrying freight, which was afterwards cashed at the bank.

About three hours before the boat left Trenton Teufel came on board, and when the start was made, the only persons on board were Teufel, the Captain, Wiley, and a boy by the name of Harman Rick, who was a cousin of Teufel. The latter drove, Wiley steered, and Teufel made himself comfortable in the cabin. In this way they proceeded as far as Taylorsville, where they spent the night. It would appear that Teufel had at this time completed his plans for the murder, as, while the party were stopping at Taylorsville, which is on the Jersey side of the Delaware, Teufel strongly urged Wiley to cross the bridge with him to the Pennsylvania side. Wiley refused to do so, thus gaining in all probability another day's lease of life, and as Teufel had no other object in crossing the river than that of enticing his victim to some lonely place where he could commit his meditated crime without interference, he remained in Taylorsville during the night.

On Saturday morning the boat proceeded up to Lambertville, where the party breakfasted. Still proceeding on their way, when four miles beyond Lambertville, where they had crossed the Delaware, Wiley obtained a bottle of liquor at a tavern, and divided the contents with Teufel. When the boat had proceeded some miles further, it being then evening, the boy Rick, who was walking on the tow-path, heard a noise on the boat which sounded to him like the chopping of wood. The murderer was at his work.

The Murder.

Immediately after the noise had ceased, Teufel came to the bank of the canal and called to Rick to come on board, saying he "had killed him." Rick looked into the cabin, and there saw Wiley lying on the floor, but still breathing. The boy, horrified at the sight, asked Teufel why he had done it, but received in reply only a caution against crying or making any noise. The murderer then went down into the cabin for about five minutes, and afterwards gave a hatchet to Rick, telling him to pull the slide over and drive on with the mules.

A few miles further on they came to the lock at Narrowsville, a short distance from Wiley's residence. The mules were here unharnessed, and driven home, Rick being mounted on one and Teufel on the other. During this homeward ride the murderer's conscience sorely troubled him. He imagined all the time that he was pursued by some one, and stated to his companion that if it were so he would run,

The Murderer Endeavors to Palliate his Crime.

On the way home, Rick asked Teufel if Wiley fell at the first shot, and was informed that he did not fall until the second. The house to which they went was that of Harman Rick's mother, in the town of Bucksville. Louisa, the boy's sister, and Christian Teufel, the murderer's father, were at this place. These two expressed their surprise at seeing young Teufel in the neighborhood, Louisa reminding him that the constables were on the lookout for him to answer the charge of stealing mules. To this he responded:—"I don't care a ——; they must let me alone, or else I'll show them something. I laid one to slumber, and if they don't take care I'll lay more." To a further inquiry, he said, with the most absolute disregard of the effect his words might have on his own fate:—"I laid Wiley to slumber, and he'll never wake again."

Teufel was then pressed for the motive which led to the commission of this deed, when he informed his father and Louisa Rick that he was compelled to do it. "I could not help it," he said; "he would have killed me if I had not defended myself. Wiley held a knife in one hand and wanted to stab me, and with the other he held a bowl of hot coffee in my face. He said his wife was jealous, and had given him warning."

Teufel's friends, discrediting this story from the very first, told him that he would be the means of getting them all into trouble, when the wretched man exclaimed, "No, all you have to say is that a man came on the boat at Smithtown lock, and went into Harman Rick's bed, remaining there until the boat stopped; and that Wiley then sent Harman home with the two mules, and said he would come down with his friend in the morning."

Teufel was told that this story would not do, when he said further, "No one knows but you three, and if you want to tell you may," at the same time drawing and cocking a pistol. He remained in the house about an hour, cursing, and planning his escape. At one time he endeavored to clean from his pantaloons the blood of the murdered man, with which they were spattered; but which, as he said, was different from other blood, and would not come off. He expressed a determination to escape, and said that if he encountered anyone on the road he should be obliged to shoot him.

The father of the guilty man, who has the reputation of being honest and upright, was deeply shocked by the news of his son's crime, and sought to discover if there were not some palliating circumstances connected with the affair. So, when young Teufel started for the door, intending, as he said, to go over to Quakertown and take the cars from that place the next day, the grief-stricken father followed him, saying:—"Albert, could you not jump into the canal? You might have swum to get away from Wiley." To this he gave no answer, but taking his father's hand, placed it on his breast, as if to signify that Wiley had caught hold of him there. He further said to his father that Wiley told him he could not go with the latter's wife, and that they fought like tigers, Wiley clinching him as if he were in a vice. He claimed that it was only when he saw he could not get loose from Wiley's grip that he resorted to the last means of self-defense. This story gave the poor father some little comfort, so that he urged his son not to attempt an escape, if all these things were true. But the guilty wretch was bent upon leaving the neighborhood, at least, and after striving in vain to induce the boy Harman, or his own father, to bear him company for a short distance, he started off at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, provided by his father with a few dollars, wherewith to pay his way to Philadelphia. At 6 o'clock on that same morning, Teufel appeared at a tavern at Quakertown, and was provided with breakfast, immediately after which he disappeared.

Discovery of the Murder.

About 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, November 25, William Wyker left his house in Narrowsville and proceeded to the canal, for the purpose of passing boats through the lock. He came upon the Ohio, and finding no one in charge, looked into the cabin, where, to his horror, he saw the corpse of Wiley. The body lay upon the back, just in front of the cabin door. The hands were half clenched, one leg was drawn up, the eyes and mouth were wide open, the latter being stuffed with pieces of a blouse, while around the neck was a rope, which was tied in front, and drawn tightly just over the Adam's apple. The dead man's hat lay under his head, the pockets of his pantaloons were turned inside out, on the floor by his side lay two open pocket-books, and marks of blood were scattered about. An examination of the body disclosed two gunshot wounds, one on the back, and another on the side of the head.

The Inquest

was held at once, the principal witness being the boy, Harman Rick, the only person who had any positive knowledge of the affair. But as terrified was he by the unutterable acts of Teufel that he deliberately injured himself by repeating the story enjoined upon him by the murderer, of a fourth person who came upon the boat, and with whom Wiley was to return in the morning. The father of Teufel wished the boy to tell the whole truth at this time; but, as he subsequently stated at the trial, he was afraid to do so, lest Teufel, who was still at large, should return and murder them all in revenge.

Notwithstanding the story of the boy, efforts were made at once to secure the

Arrest of the Murderer.

Teufel reappeared at his boarding place on Third street, Philadelphia, about 8 o'clock on the evening of Sunday. Although he did not give any money to his mistress, Kate Hunter, he went to the room of the proprietor's mother, paying her ten dollars on account of his board, and promising to give fifteen dollars in addition, the amount of his indebtedness, on the following morning.

As a further evidence of his possession of money, he was seen to buy a Kossuth hat, and some other articles of clothing. But on Monday morning he left the city for Wilmington, on an alleged visit to some friends residing there. Kate Hunter bearing him company.

Teufel returned to Philadelphia on Monday night, and on Tuesday he was visited by three Germans, who were overheard to demand of him the payment of a bill. Soon after, Mr. Charles Weik, of Bristol, who had known Teufel for about sixteen years, and from whom he had stolen a mule, arrived at the house and inquired for him. Teufel refused to come down to the bar-room, but he went out into the yard, and from that place looked into the bar-room to see who was in quest of him. He then went up into a vacant room on the third floor. Meanwhile, Mr. Weik proceeded to an Alderman's office, where he procured a warrant for Teufel's arrest, on the charges of stealing a mule, not knowing then that the person of whom he was in search was suspected of being a murderer. He then returned to the house in company with the police, who went to work to discover Teufel's lurking place. This created an intense excitement in the house, which was increased still further when Sergeant John T. Murray encountered Kate Hunter on the stairway, and informed her that he was about to search her room. To this she fiercely and profanely objected, but as more policemen arrived, they made their way up stairs, and after searching every room, discovered and arrested Teufel in the empty attic.

The behavior of the prisoner at the time of his arrest was bold and defiant, and without any regard to his future welfare at the hands of justice. He avowed himself to be the man of whom they were in search, but declared that he "would not go with the d—d Dutch, and that they could not take him." When Teufel reached the bar-room, where were some of the men who had been after him that day before his arrest, his rage became unbounded. He strove hard to get loose, to "make short work of the Dutchmen," as he said; and in the scuffle which ensued, the police, with great difficulty, prevented him from inflicting personal injury upon the objects of his hatred. In his impotent wrath he had the small satisfaction of inflicting a kick upon one of them.

The Trial.

Teufel was conducted to Doylestown and lodged in jail, and, as the boy Harman Rick had recovered from his fear of violence, he divulged the whole truth to the District Attorney. Two different indictments were found against him, the first being brought forward at the December term of the Criminal Court of Bucks county. On Wednesday, the 6th of February, he was brought into court to plead to the charge of murder. For several days previous, the court-room and its vicinity had been densely crowded, in expectation of his appearance at any time. Messrs. Cope and Ross conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Carver and Watson the defense. When the prisoner appeared he was neatly dressed, and a supercilious smile rested upon his features, which were pallid from the effects of his long residence in prison. With the most stoical indifference to his present peril, he chewed vigorously on a large mouthful of tobacco, now and then manifesting a passing interest in the proceedings, and at one time giving way for a moment to tears, when his counsel alluded to his desperate situation. An effort was made to procure his trial upon the first indictment, but this failed; and then his counsel asked for a delay, that they might procure the attendance of two important witnesses whom they had been unable to find. One day was granted, and it being then clearly proved that no such persons as the alleged friends of the prisoner were in existence, the trial proceeded, the facts elicited being substantially as given above. The trial closed on Tuesday, February 12. In closing his charge to the jury, Judge Chapman said:—

"The counsel for the defense admitted that the prisoner killed Wiley. The reason that the prisoner gives for murdering Wiley to his father may be true, but it is the defendant's own story, and you must compare it with the facts and circumstances of the case. If there was a fight, why did Wiley approach Teufel with gloves on? If there was a quarrel, why was a part of the blouse stuffed into the dead man's mouth, and why the pocket-books lying empty by his side? If a fight took place, why did Wiley receive all the wounds, and his opponent none? Beyond a reasonable doubt, there was no fight. Harman Rick speaks of none. All the features of the case go to show that the murder was committed under the guidance of a malicious, depraved, and wicked heart."

In three hours the jury returned with a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

Before passing sentence, Judge Chapman said to the prisoner:—

"Your plea of innocence has failed to stand against the overwhelming evidence of your guilt. You have been convicted, and, in the judgment of the Court, justly. On the fatal night of the 24th of November last, having sought the opportunity, your unsuspecting victim, James Wiley, was launched into eternity by your remorseless hand. Actuated by a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief, you accompanied this confiding man, who had generously allowed you a passage on board his boat, to a place believed to be most fitting for the execution of your hell purpose. To rob him of his hard earnings was manifestly your design, and so hard and impenetrable was your heart that you slew him, with the vain supposition that you would silence all testimony. But an overruling Providence took note of your crime, and a chain of circumstances was laid in your walk which has been here revealed by the unerring touchstone of truth. Your case furnishes a marked illustration of the fact that, however carefully attempted to be concealed, by whatever falsehoods it may be covered, sooner or later the guilty hand of the murderer will be exposed to open day. It also affords proof that the bravest and most reckless disregard of the restraints imposed by the necessities and interests of society are ineffectual and impotent when overtaken by the majesty of the law. It will and must triumph."

The Murderer Accuses his own Father of the Crime.

In response to the question as to whether he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him, Teufel said that "he was innocent of the charge against him. Other parties were the guilty ones. Christian Teufel and Harman Rick had committed the deed for which he was to suffer. Christian Teufel had told him that he would only go to the Penitentiary, and had that been all he should have remained silent. But now he felt it his duty to make known the real perpetrators of that devilish act. He said it was another Arthur Spring case. Arthur Spring tried to get his son hung, but instead of that got hung himself."

But this appeal of the prisoner fell on discrediting ears. So conclusive was the proof of his guilt that Mr. Carver, one of his counsel, was constrained to say:—

"I cannot say that I disagree with the jury in their finding. I think the evidence was sufficient—amply sufficient to justify them in rendering the verdict they did. The charge of your Honor was strictly impartial. With it I have no fault to find. The trial was a fair one; and the jury in their finding did but their duty, however painful that duty may have been to them."

The judgment of the Court was then pronounced, the prisoner being sentenced to death.

The Behavior of the Prisoner During the Trial

was not calculated to win many considerations of mercy on the part of the judge, jury, or spectators. Aside from a slight tinge of the face, he seemed perfectly indifferent to the proceedings and their effect upon his own fate. A mistake by any of the witnesses, however, would convulse him with laughter. Much of the time he would recline at ease in the dock, and attempt to relieve the tedium by sleep. In passing to and fro from the court room, he would indulge in shocking profanity; and once, when a person happened to stand in his path, he administered a violent kick by way of rebuke.

In some of the testimony, however, Teufel manifested considerable interest. When Harman Rick was on the stand he eyed him piercingly, but without any other apparent emotion than that of anger, although the boy frequently gave way to tears. It was the evidence of Mr. Weik, however, that aroused his passion to the utmost. At one time during the trial he complained to the Sheriff that Mr. Weik was making up vulgar faces at him, but this was denied by the person so accused. On the Sunday preceding the trial the prisoner was very bitter against his father, on account of the evidence given by the latter. He likewise, on that day, made a desperate effort to break out of jail, in which he was fortunately detected before he had made any great progress. At this time, as well as during the whole period of his confinement, he was heavily shackled; but having, through the instrumentality of some outside friends, procured a small saw, he succeeded in freeing himself from this incumbrance, and afterwards in sawing off the heavy iron latch of the cell-door. This last he made use of for the purpose of displacing the stones in the prison wall, and had already removed several of these when the officers overheard the noise, and put an end to his operations. He was not at all disconcerted by this, but willingly gave up the saw he had used, remarking that it did not matter, as he had half-a-dozen more at his command. Diligent search was made in vain for these, and while it was progressing, Teufel enjoyed himself immensely by making up faces at the Sheriff's attendants.

The Prisoner Since His Conviction

has demeaned himself much in the same manner as before. Every one who has conversed with him gives him credit for being utterly destitute of all moral feeling or sensibility. He does not appear to realize the nature of the fate which awaits him, although he converses freely upon the execution whenever the subject is broached by any one of his visitors. Until within a day or two past, he has doggedly refused to listen to religious advice, or to read books of a serious character. Father George, of the Catholic Church in this place, as well as some of the Protestant clergymen, have had frequent interviews with him, finding him disposed to consider the subject of the weather or crops, but repelling all attempts to instil into his mind the principles of the Christian religion. Father George, on his first visit, presented him with a Bible and Prayer-Book. The former he threw into the fire without any ceremony, and the latter was saved from a similar fate only by being taken out of the cell. At times, however, he appears to have given the subject of the future a passing thought; for on one occasion, when the Sheriff spoke of the cell being kept too hot, he remarked that he wished to become used to the heat, making, in addition, a vulgar allusion to a place of future punishment. But yesterday he gave Father George a patient hearing, and the good priest, on leaving the cell, thought that he had at last touched the callous and hardened heart of the guilty man.

During his confinement the prison has been visited by his father, the last visit having been paid about two weeks since. On that occasion young Teufel again accused the heart-broken old man of being guilty of the crime for which he himself is to suffer. Teufel has, of late, expressed an earnest desire to see his former mistress, Kate Hunter, and has been quite uneasy because she was not telegraphed to come to him. He was told that she was expected to arrive to-day, and that if she did not, any communication he might leave for her would be forwarded after the execution.

Some days since Teufel sat for his photograph in the cell. He was permitted to assume the attitude most satisfactory to himself. Here, again, his utter recklessness was shown. Placing his hat jauntily on the back of his head, and the stump of a cigar in his mouth, he threw himself back in his chair, and with his right foot upon his left knee, and both hands in his pantaloons' pockets, he was ready for the operation. Several copies of the picture thus taken he has addressed to his different friends.

Although so regardless of his future welfare, he has not, as a general thing, given the prison officials much trouble, except in his attempts at escape. But on one occasion he played a neat trick upon them. Being furnished every morning with a small ration of whisky with his breakfast, he was cunning enough to put this aside for two weeks, and by that time had collected enough to enable him to have a regular first-class spree. He was found by the keeper stupidly drunk, and before he was entirely sobered the scanty furniture of the cell sustained considerable damage. No more grog rations were furnished him after that episode.

The Prisoner Attempts to Avert His Fate.

Since the trial Teufel has made another deliberate attempt to escape, but was detected in it before he had freed himself from his shackles. The idea of escaping still haunts his mind, however, and appears to be the true cause of his assumed indifference. He has opened a correspondence with other prisoners confined in the jail, assuring them that they can be of mutual assistance to each other in this respect. The letters he writes are thrown from the window of his cell, and picked up in the yard by a man named George Weyer, who is confined on a charge of murder, but is permitted to walk in the yard. Weyer hands them all over to the authorities. Yesterday, Teufel threw to Weyer a note, of which the following is a verbatim copy:—

"Derr Friend
"Jorge

"I take the liberty to address a few lines to you. Jorge try Jake with them things to-night: i think you can trust him. for if i dont get them things to-night everything will be lost. Dont you know to-night is the only chance. A. TEUFEL."

The Jake referred to in this communication is a prisoner who occupies the same cell with Teufel, while "Jorge" is the alleged murderer Weyer.

Besides entertaining the hope of escaping, Teufel has also made frequent efforts to procure the interposition of the Governor. He has not asked for a pardon, but simply for a new trial or for a postponement of the execution. Christian Teufel has also written to Governor Geary in behalf of his son, endeavoring to convince the Governor that the deed was done in self-defense. The Governor was disposed to investigate the matter on receipt of the father's letter, but soon after came one from young Teufel, denying any connection with the affair whatever. This satisfied his Excellency that the case was not a proper one for executive clemency, and no further notice was taken of the prisoner's frequent communications, the last of which was quite insulting in its tone.

The Prisoner Writes His Own Biography.

About three weeks since, the prisoner expressed a determination to give his life to the world; refusing, however, to confess his guilt in the matter for which he is to suffer death. By a strange freak he selected Mr. Cope, the District Attorney, to write out the narrative from his dictation. The work has been completed and published.

In this narrative Teufel insists that he is ignorant of his parentage and the date of his birth, which last was about twenty-three years ago. But he claims to be the illegitimate child of German parents, by whom he was, when an infant, left on the door-step of Christian Teufel, then living in Philadelphia. His early youth he describes as being "like that of other bad boys." After moving into Bucks county, and again returning to the city, young Teufel joined the "Schuylkill Rangers," receiving from his companions the nickname of "Gallows." Several years were spent in a reckless, mischievous way; and then, in 1854, he ran away from home and engaged in boating. After clearing over $300 at this business, he took a voyage to Liverpool. Here he says he enticed a young girl of fifteen, to him himself being at the time but thirteen years of age, to run away to America with him. He again went to boating on the canals, his "Mary" serving as cook; but the latter soon wearied of this sort of life, and, as he refused to marry her, forsook him.

Teufel then travelled extensively in the West, married and deserted a girl in St. Louis, commenced to gamble, was arrested in St. Joseph, and afterwards at Chicago and Washington, for various offenses; then went to New York, where he married and deserted another woman; then journeyed West, where he eloped with and married another woman, by whom he was deserted; then went to Baltimore, and eloped with another woman, by whom he was also deserted; and after various other vicissitudes, enlisted in the army in 1861.

Teufel served at different times in the 102d New York and the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry; acted as bugler and scout; deserted twice, and was once sentenced to be shot, but was pardoned by President Lincoln; married a Southern "lady" in his rambles while with the army; deserted this wife, and after dealing in hogs for awhile, in Missouri, returned to the East and married again. The wife, the sixth, he lost by death, and after other adventures, East and West, was arrested and lodged in the Doylestown jail, for stealing money from a toll-house. Of this charge he was acquitted, on account of imperfections in the evidence against him.

Such is the story of his life, up to the time of the murder of James A. Wiley, as he has told it himself. The public can take it at its true worth, and believe as much as their credulity will permit them to do.

But no sooner had Teufel seen his life in print than he expressed himself as being dissatisfied with it, and he is now busily engaged in the preparation of an appendix to it, to be published after his death. In preparing this he frequently sits up all night, filling the lamp up with water when the oil runs too low to be reached by the wick. At times he interrupts his writing to engage in a vigorous and boisterous attempt at singing.

The Preparations for the Execution

are nearly complete. The scaffold on which Probst was hung has arrived, and will be put in place this afternoon by Sheriff Corcoran, who will superintend the execution in person. The hanging will take place at about 12 o'clock to-morrow, in the prison yard, and not more than a hundred and fifty persons will be admitted to witness it. OMIKRON.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

A Wife Murder in the Fourth Ward.

For some time past Charles Gottfried Waibel, proprietor of a small grocery on the first floor of No. 33 James street, has been in the habit of quarrelling with his wife, Ann. On one occasion he was arrested by the Fourth Precinct Police for having beaten her, and locked up for the night. On Monday evening they quarrelled, Waibel wishing her to come in from the street, and she declining to do so. Waibel finally appealed to Officer Van Dusen, of the Fourth Precinct, to arrest his wife because of her refusal to obey him. The officer declined to do so, and Mrs. Waibel then asked him to arrest her husband. This he also declined to do, but informed them that if they did not go into the house and stop quarrelling he would be forced to arrest both of them for disorderly conduct. The woman then went into the house and closed the door, and Waibel then went to the concert saloon in the basement of the Atlantic Hotel, located at the corner of the New Bowery and Oliver street, where he is employed as pianist. The proprietor of the saloon, August Immig, noticed that he was very excitable, and questioned him as to the cause, and was informed by Waibel that he had quarrelled with his wife. At 11 o'clock P. M. he was again met by Officer Van Dusen, and in the course of a conversation with the officer informed him that his wife had on one occasion left him for six months and lived with another man, and during that interval had not once called to see her infant child. Soon after this conversation he returned to the saloon where he was employed, and remained there until 1¾ o'clock A. M. The quarrel was apparently not renewed on his return.

A few moments before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a scream apparently uttered by a woman was heard to proceed from the sleeping apartment of the pair, located in the rear of the first floor. In a moment after the shutter and sash of the front door were burst open by Mrs. Waibel, and she was seen by one of the occupants of the house, a Mrs. Mary Casey, residing on the third floor, who had hurried down stairs on hearing the scream, standing inside the door with blood flowing from a wound in her throat. The wounded woman on seeing Mrs. Casey ran to her, and catching her by the arm, told her that her husband had cut her throat. At this moment Waibel came from the inner room, passed out of the door, beside the woman, and walked leisurely towards Madison street. As he passed his wife he said:—"There, stay there." Mrs. Casey, as soon as she could shake off the grasp of the wounded woman, handed her over to the care of some of the neighbors, a number of whom had by this time collected, and started for a physician. On the way she met an officer, and informed him of what had occurred. He went with her to procure a physician. Officer Nesbit had already been informed of the circumstance, and procuring the assistance of Officer Platt, followed in pursuit of the fugitive. He caught a momentary glimpse of the murderer near the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, but lost him almost immediately, a Third avenue car, bound down, intercepting the view. Waibel probably darted into some of the side streets leading to the Five Points, and escaped.

In the meantime Mrs. Waibel had been conveyed into her apartment and seated in a chair, and an attempt made to stop the flow of blood by wrapping a towel about her throat. All efforts were fruitless, however, and in a few moments she expired from hemorrhage. The body was subsequently conveyed to the Fourth Precinct Station House, where Coroner Gover held an inquest at 2½ o'clock P. M.

A number of witnesses were examined, and their testimony corroborates the above account in every particular. No one, as far as can be ascertained, actually saw the assault committed.

Dr. John Beach made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, and found an incised wound about an inch in length, and extending inward. Both carotid arteries on the left side of the neck and the jugular vein were severed. Death resulted from hæmorrhage. The weapon with which the wound was inflicted was a razor, which was found on the floor of the store covered with blood, and notched in two or three places where the edge had come in contact with the vertebral column. The jury rendered a verdict against Waibel.

Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 29 years. She was married to Waibel in 1863. They have not lived happily together, she having, according to the statement of one of the witnesses, who was told the fact by deceased, left her husband two or three times on account of ill usage. The little son (about two years of age) of the deceased, has been taken in charge by Mr. Van Meter, of the Howard Mission.

Immediately after learning of the murder, Captain Thorn despatched officers in pursuit of Waibel, and he can scarcely escape. He is a German, forty-one years of age, about five feet six inches in height, has thin light-colored side whiskers and moustache; two front teeth are missing. He was dressed in a dark sack coat with side pockets, dark pants, low-crowned black Derby hat, and talks with a strong German accent.

From an examination of the apartments lately occupied by the deceased and her husband, it appears that the first assault was committed while the woman was in bed, as the bedclothes were spotted with blood. She probably sprang from bed and ran into the front room, followed by Waibel, where he again assaulted her. Blood is here scattered over the counter, on the wall, furniture, and floor of the apartment.

The house where the assault was committed bears a most unenviable character. It is occupied by families of the poorer class, and quarrels and fights are so frequent as not to excite comment. It was here that Frank Ferris, who was lately executed at the Tombs, murdered his wife by cleaving her head with an axe, and several years since a sailor was thrown from an upper window to the pavement and instantly killed. The perpetrators of this last-mentioned crime have never been discovered.—*New York Tribune to-day.*

RECONSTRUCTION.

Order of General Pope Providing for the Registration of Voters.

The Alabama papers of April 11 contain General Order No. 5 of Major-General Pope, dated at Montgomery, April 8. After setting forth the provisions of the Reconstruction law, and the oath required to be taken by voters, the order says:—

In order to execute the provisions of the act referred to with as little delay as possible, the commanding officers of the Districts of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida will proceed immediately to divide those States into convenient districts for registration, aided by such information on the subject as they have or can obtain. It is suggested that the election districts in each State which in 1860 sent a member to the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, will be found a convenient division for registration. It is desirable that in all cases the registers should be civilians, where it is impossible to obtain such as come within the provisions of the act, and are otherwise suitable persons; and that military officers shall not be used for this purpose except in case of actual necessity. The compensation for Registers will be fixed hereafter, but the general rule will be observed of graduating the compensation by the number of recorded voters. To each list of voters shall be appended the oath of the Register or Registers that the names have been faithfully recorded, and represent actual legal voters, and that the same man does not appear under different names. The Registers are specifically instructed to see that all information concerning their political rights is given to all persons entitled to vote under the act of Congress, and that they are made responsible that every such legal voter has the opportunity to record his name.

As speedily as possible, the names of persons chosen for Registers shall be communicated to these Headquarters for the approval of the Commanding General.

The District Commander in each of the States comprised in this Military District is authorized to appoint one or more general Supervisors of Registration, whose business it shall be to visit the various points where registration is being carried on; to inspect the operations of the Registers, and to assure themselves that every man entitled to vote has the necessary information concerning his political rights, and the opportunity to record his name.

A General Inspector, either an officer of the army or a civilian, will be appointed at these Headquarters, to see that the provisions of these orders are carefully executed.

District Commanders may, at their discretion, appoint civil officers of the United States as Registers, with such additional compensation as may seem reasonable and sufficient.

The Commanding Officer of each District will give public notice when and where the Registers will commence the registration, which notice will be kept public by the Registers in each district during the whole time occupied in registration.

Interference by violence, or threats of violence, or other oppressive means, to prevent the registration of any voter, is positively prohibited; and any person guilty of such interference shall be arrested and tried by the military authorities. By command of Brevet Major-General John Pope.

Official: J. F. CONYNGHAM,
First Lieut. U. S. Inf., A. A. A. G.

THE CONSERVATIVE TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

Small Representation of the Colored Race — Violent Rebel Speeches by the White Orators — Emerson Etheridge Nominated for Governor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 16.—The State Convention met at 11 o'clock, was called to order by John Baxter, of Knoxville, and a permanent organization was effected, with Judge Elijah Walker, of Harding county, in the chair; Hon. Andrew J. Donelson, first Vice-President; and C. A. James, of Chattanooga, Secretary.

No committee on credentials was appointed, but on motion each county answered to its number of delegates as its name was called by the Secretary.

On motion the colored delegations were placed on the list, but as only six were present, the motion was amended to allow those counties already called to be represented by white delegates. The motion was made after the list of counties was called.

While the resolutions were being drafted speeches were made by Mr. Dorsey B. Thomas, Colonel Cameron, and a colored man from Pennsylvania, named Joe Williams.

The speeches by the white men were violent upon the radical party, North and South, and Colonel Cameron stigmatized the Union soldiers who were now in the radical party as Abolition thieves. He said that the radical party was full of infamy, and the late Confederates full of excellence, which made the infamy of the radicals more hideous. These remarks were loudly cheered.

The negro Williams declared that he was afraid of assassination by the radicals, and claimed the protection of the civilized world.

Subsequently a conservative platform was adopted, and Emerson Etheridge nominated for Governor.

The evening meeting was held at 7 o'clock, but not more than two hundred persons were present. The whole affair was very tame, but little enthusiasm being manifested.

REVERDY JOHNSON ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Why He Voted for the Military Bill.

The West Georgia *Gazette* has received the following letter from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson:—

SENATE CHAMBER, March 22.—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 18th is received. My vote for the bill you refer to was given, not because I approved of it, but because I *knew* that, if defeated, or not carried out by the South, other measures, ruinous to them in every way, would follow. I wished by my vote (hoping that the South would not doubt my desire to serve them, and the whole country) to place myself in a condition to advise them more effectually to acceptance than I would if I had voted against it. My advice, therefore, is, and I give it *most anxiously*, that the proper course to be pursued by you is to organize under the act at once and in good faith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

B. T. Castellaw, Esq.

MEXICO.

THE REPORTED EXECUTION OF THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following official documents have been made public:—

Mr. Frederick W. Seward to Senor Romero.—(*Unofficial.*)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, September 29, 1866.—Dear Sir:—I have noticed in a St. Louis newspaper a letter, alleged to be from some point on the frontier, stating that the Marquis de Montholon, who is supposed to be a son of the French Minister here, has been taken prisoner in the State of Durango, and shot by his captors. If you have received any information upon this subject, I will thank you for it. I am, very truly, yours. F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary.

Senor Don M. Romero, etc. etc.

Senor Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward.—(*Unofficial.*)
(Translation.)

WASHINGTON, November 16, 1866.—My Dear Sir:—Fulfilling the offer I made to you some time since, to obtain authentic intelligence from my Government about the reported shooting of a son of the Marquis de Montholon, I wrote at once for that purpose to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, who has replied to me, contradicting that rumor, as you will see in the letter (of which I send a copy with this note), which that gentleman sent me on the subject, under the date of 20th of October last.

I remain your very respectful and obedient servant,
M. ROMERO.

Mr. Frederick W. Seward, Etc.
(Translation.)

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND OF GOVERNMENT, CHIHUAHUA, October 20, 1866.—I have received your notes, Nos. 625 and 630, of dates 20th and 21st of September last, relative to the information which was confidentially asked from you by the Hon. Frederick W. Seward, Acting Secretary of State, about the news published there of the death of a Marquis de Montholon, who was supposed to be son of the Marquis de Montholon, Minister of France near the Government of the United States.

Such news was published in a newspaper at St. Louis, by inserting a letter which was said to have been received from a point on the frontier, in which assurance was given that the Marquis de Montholon had been taken in the State of Durango and executed by his captors. I can assure you that the fact so related is not true. In the State of Durango no one has been captured or executed who could be Marquis de Montholon, or other person who could bear that name. I suppose that the origin of that inaccurate report must have been a rumor set afloat in March or April of this year. Then it was said, that in one of the many encounters had near Mazatlan, in the State of Sinaloa, a son of the Marquis de Montholon died. A little time afterwards it was cleared up, that the French commander or officer killed was not a son of Monsieur Montholon, nor bore that appellative, and that the mistake originated in his having an appellative with some resemblance similar to it, and that he belonged to some family well known and respected. Although I have not now before me the notices relating to the person who died at that time, I can assure you that I saw them at the time, and in the manner I have related. Therefore, I believe that I can assure you that the notice published in the St. Louis newspaper, neither in the mode of publication or otherwise, is in any respect accurate. I assure you of my respectful consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

OBITUARY.

The Right Rev. John Timon, Bishop of Buffalo.

A despatch from Buffalo announces that the Right Rev. John Timon, Roman Catholic Bishop of that city, died at his residence, at 8·40 o'clock last night, of erysipelas. Bishop Timon was a native of this country, and consecrated Bishop on the 17th of October, 1847. He was the first Bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo, which comprises the northwestern counties of the State of New York, and has rapidly grown under the administration of Bishop Timon, counting in 1866, 80 secular priests, 36 priests of religious orders, 165 churches, 30 stations, 4 ecclesiastical institutions, 35 clerical students, 9 male religious institutions, 18 female religious institutions, 5 literary institutions for boys, 18 literary institutions for girls, 16 charitable institutions, and a Catholic population estimated at 200,000. Bishop Timon was greatly beloved by people of all religious denominations, and his death is universally regretted. The body will be laid in state at the residence until after Holy Week, and then be removed to the Cathedral on Monday, and buried on Tuesday.

A Young Girl Ransomed from Indians.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 3.—In one of the raids made by the Camanche Indians some months ago, two young girls named Metzger were captured on the outskirts of Fredericksburg, a few miles distant. Anna, the youngest, was ransomed, and is now at her home. Her sister was murdered. When they were captured both were mounted upon stolen horses and instantly hurried away. The elder sister told Anna that they must escape or die, that she would not be carried off alive, and that she preferred death to the fate which was evidently in store for them. Twice she jumped from the horse and endeavored to reach the chaparrel, but was each time brought back and placed upon the horse. Again she attempted to escape, which so exasperated the savages that they sprang upon her and buried their tomahawks in her brain. Half dead

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Party.

From the N. Y. Citizen.

There was some danger—at least some persons thought so—that "an era of good feeling" might be revived in the Democratic factions of this city. The lambs of the Union Democracy were to lie down on the same bed of mingled gillyflowers and mignonette with the gorged wolves of Tammany Hall; and there was to be sunshine over the scene, and peace in the hearts of all, and ginger was to be hot in every mouth, and the beautiful traditions of the golden age were all to be revived in the happy family of a reunited Democracy.

Thanks to the action of the managing wire-pullers of the recent State Convention at Albany, this disastrous dream is now dissipated, as effectually as though it had never crossed even the weak minds of those who first conceived it. We of the popular party find that the fight against the corruptionists and jobbers of the Tammany "Ring," must extend to the corruptionists and jobbers of the Democratic machinery throughout the State; and with one voice the independent delegates and representatives of the Democratic Union party have cast off their allegiance to the Cagger-Tammany dynasty, and staked "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors" in a contest against that imbecile and domineering tyranny.

Against the Tammany "Ring" and the State Central "Ring"—against "the deck and the devil" of fossiliferous party management, in this State and all other States of the Union—we of the Union Democracy have hoisted the black flag of perpetual revolt, and shall neither expect to give nor to receive any quarter through all the coming years. We shall elect men representing our own convictions wherever that is possible; and wherever such shall not be possible in the immediate present, then our first, last, and only object shall be to secure the defeat of whatever ticket shall be cursed with the Cagger-Tammany brand. In this contest we expect large and continually increasing assistance from the independent and honest men of all parties; and in the near future we foresee that the little spark of insurrection here kindled must spread into one devouring flame over the whole Union—a flame which shall leave nothing of our former dishonest and inadequate political machines except their ashes.

As will be seen from the deeply interesting Albany letter, elsewhere published, as also from the protest against their exclusion signed by the Democratic Union delegates to the recent State Convention held at Tweddle Hall, the independent conservative masses of our city are at length thoroughly aroused to the necessity of striking at the root of the pestiferous political upas tree which has for only too many years overshadowed and blighted all their prospects for party reform and a return to constitutional principles. They have, once and forever, separated themselves from the imbecile and yet tyrannical clique in control of our Democratic State machinery; and they have pledged themselves never again to make any truce or compromise with the corruptionists and lobbyists who have brought disgrace upon our party in the city and defeat upon it in the State.

We predict that the movement for establishing a new party, hereby inaugurated, will spread throughout the whole country like fire over the prairies of the West. We must abjure and finally kick over all the non-representative, Copperhead, and self-perpetuating machinery which was engaged in securing General McClellan's defeat by placing him on the untenable Chicago platform; and we must bury under mountains of popular majorities the tricky and corrupt politicians who caused Horatio Seymour to be defeated two and a half years ago, because of his refusal to approve one of their most iniquitous schemes for private aggrandizement at the public cost.

For such a new party as we propose, the future holds out unlimited promise of public good and personal advancement. It is a party in which all independent and honest men will be received with welcoming hands, irrespective of their past political convictions; and it will be more especially the party for all the young and aspiring manhood of our country, as contrasted with the old existing party organizations, in which prominence could only be achieved by long years of unscrupulous servility to old dotards and drivellers who are as corrupt as unpopular. We are in the fight, boys, and must fight it out! We shall have the best men in the country at our back, and prominence must be given only to men of unblemished record. We shall beat the Tammany nominees this month in every Senatorial district of our city—for no such persons can be allowed to frame a State Constitution under which we and our children shall be compelled to live for the next twenty years; and we shall beat the Cagger-Regency machine next November—hitting it with the hammer of so heavy an adverse majority, that antiquarians who may desire to pick up some of its fragments will have to engage in the business with powerful microscopes.

Let whatever may happen hap—we have at last found that, to beat the Tammany "Ring," we have previously or simultaneously to beat the Cagger-Regency "Ring;" and to this business we apply ourselves as joyously as bridegrooms to the bridal. The independent and conservative representatives of this city have been excluded from the State Convention of their party, for no other reason than that of having been weak enough last November to support John T. Hoffman for Governor—a nominee in whose selection they had never been consulted. This error was a generous one, but must never be repeated: for the little gang we are opposed to in this city and State, know not how to appreciate any such generous treatment. Our duty, therefore, now is, to beat their nominations at whatever cost and in any manner we may find essential; to let every aspiring man be made aware that affiliation with the Cagger-Tammany clique is certain and disgraceful death in politics; and to elect our whole local ticket for the Constitutional Convention this month, and our whole State, local, and county ticket next November, in defiance of Mr. Peter Cagger, and all the other Peters, of whatever family, from the Battery to Buffalo.

The World's Fair.

From the Tribune.

The Great Exposition has been open since the first of the month; but and we now receive the first accounts of its success which reach us in the way of correspondence. The splendid story is told at last; and for the first time we appreciate the real nature and extent of the revelation of industrial treasures which the world has continued to heap up in Paris. We see that this World's Fair, if not all that the world can do, is at least worthy of some of its brightest faculties and highest powers. It gives us cosmical greeting. None of the arts and industries are unrepresented in it; none of the nationalties are quite absent from its participation; and the powers of the earth have for once come together in harmony. There is no vexed diplomatic question to decide at this Congress of Crafts. The nations have apparently given their best and kept their worst. Dumb things are allowed to represent them more potently than a good many talkative ambassadors. American invention has gone forth as our Minister Plenipotentiary, and we believe it has no quarrel with any foreign and kindred power. To this extent the world holds together in harmony, and if the empire at this time is not peace, the world's industries certainly are. We see it in its grand character of workmen pledging the future that much as has been achieved by the skilled mind and arm of the inventor and mechanic, much more will be done, and that speedily. The rough hand of the world is thus full of those hard-worn jewels of labor which purchase peace in spite of the passions of peoples.

We esteem the opening of the World's Fair as an event of high interest to mankind. It is the latest and the best of the international exhibitions, the widest in its scope, the most ample in its accommodation. To-day the finest capital in the world has been metamorphosed into one general spectacle by the magic of the Exposition. Visitors flock from all quarters of the globe to what Frenchmen have been pleased to call the Paradise of cities. France is fortunate as well as the world in thus having charge of its festivities. We have but to fancy a building 180,000 feet square, situated in a park of three times its size, the park itself containing hundreds of pleasure-houses, and we have a rude sketch of the preparation Paris and France have made to feast the nations and exhibit their treasures. Bismark and Napoleon confront each other with menaces, and France and Prussia catch the first symptoms of warlike spring-fever from their angry countenances. The prophets predict war; but, in spite of every portent, we discern the consolation that the world is pleased to exhibit itself in Paris. War might have happened even now if industrial civilization did not plant itself in the background and pull at the skirts of princes and armies. The great Exhibition, at least, means peace.

The South and the Reconstruction Law—Can the United States be Sued?

From the Times.

Even in the very narrow limitations to which it has necessarily been subjected, the discussion before the Supreme Court on the application for an injunction against the President, to restrain him from enforcing the Reconstruction bill, involved questions of the utmost importance and interest. The application was made in behalf of the State of Mississippi for leave to file a bill for this purpose against the President and General Ord. The Attorney-General opposed the motion on the ground that the Court ought not to entertain such a proceeding against the President. Judge Sharkey, who presented the application, had made up his mind so clearly on this question, that when he heard the point made he at once informed the Attorney-General that he did not think the objection "amounted to anything at all: for we expect," said he, "to show that the President of the United States is just as amenable to the process of this Court as any other man in the United States." We suspect that before the Attorney-General had finished his argument, some ideas had penetrated Sharkey's mind on this point which had not entered it before.

The gist of the Attorney-General's argument was, that if the Supreme Court could entertain such a proceeding against the President, it must have the power to enforce its decree by imprisoning him if he did not obey it, which would amount to deposing him; whereas, impeachment is the only mode provided by the Constitution for the removal of the Executive; and, moreover, that the proceeding was really one against the United States, which could not be sued except by its own consent.

Mr. J. Walker, in answer; undertook to show both that the United States could be sued by a State before the Supreme Court, and that this suit against the President was not a suit against the United States. If the Attorney-General had presented a rejoinder, we should, doubtless, have had both of these positions most thoroughly overthrown. For to us the answer is obvious, especially to the first. Mr. Walker's argument appears to amount to this:—"By the Constitution the judicial power of the United States is declared to extend to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, besides other cases. Of these cases the Supreme Court is declared to have original jurisdiction in cases 'in which a State shall be a party.' Therefore the United States may be, by virtue of this clause of the Constitution, a party to a suit—defendant or plaintiff either—or, in other words, the United States may be sued. It granted its consent that it should be sued when it adopted that clause of the Constitution; and when a State is a party, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction to entertain the suit."

The difficulty, as it seems to us, with this argument is that it proves too much. If that clause of the Constitution is to be taken as giving the consent of the Government to be sued, it must be taken to be a general consent, without any limitation whatever. It cannot be held to have been giving consent of the Government to be sued in any suit which should be commenced in favor of one man rather than another, or of a corporation or a State rather than of an individual, for the language is simply "controversies to which the United States shall be a party." If this clause gives authority for the State of Mississippi to bring the United States before the Federal Courts, it gives authority to any citizen to do the same thing in any controversy which he has with the Government.

But if anything is well settled in the law, it is that the Government cannot be sued before the Federal Courts, unless it has given its consent to suit the otherwise than by the adoption of this clause of the Constitution. The question has been repeatedly before the Courts, and we venture to say that this is the first time that any one has thought of drawing any argument for the opposite claim from that clause of the Constitution. We do not apprehend that the argument which has been now drawn will be felt to have had any force.

It is plain that that clause only confines to the Federal Courts jurisdiction over controversies to which the United States shall be a party, without having any reference at all to how they shall become a party. If they are to bring a suit, it must be brought in the Federal Courts; or if they consent to be sued, it shall be in the Federal Courts; but certainly there is not to be found in those words any consent, given in advance, that they may be sued whenever any one else thinks proper. Hitherto the Government alone has determined for itself how and where and when it would be sued. We apprehend it will continue to be the only one to determine the question.

The objection which the Attorney-General raised to the bill in the case of the application from Mississippi did not apply to the one from Georgia, which was directed against Secretary Stanton, General Grant, and General Pope, and not against the President. Subordinate officers of the Government may be brought before the Courts, and on this account the application from Georgia was granted and the one from Mississippi refused. The further discussion of the points involved in the Georgia application, and the decision of the Court with regard to them, will be looked for with a degree of interest not wholly unmixed with anxiety. For while, practically speaking, the final issue as between the Southern States and Congress cannot be essentially changed by the dicta of counsel or judges, the immediate effect of the mere appearance of judicial interposition adverse to the law may operate disastrously. Apart from these proceedings, the South is evidently preparing to comply, in good faith, with the requirements of the Reconstruction law, under the impression that there is no escape from the obligations it imposes. Hence the hope—founded upon decisions in cases more or less analogous—that the Georgia case will not be permitted to proceed beyond the point which tests the jurisdiction of the Court in the premises. The admission of the right of Georgia to file the bill in no manner anticipates the decision yet to be rendered.

The Crisis in Mexico—What is to Follow?

From the Herald.

All our recent intelligence relating to the affairs of Mexico warrants the conclusion that we are approaching the close of another act of the dreary and protracted drama. The fates are evidently with the Republican party; the star of empire has gone down, and clouds pregnant with peril have gathered darkly around the head of poor Maximilian. Any moment may put us in possession of the fact that the Emperor — Emperor now only in name—is a helpless prisoner in the hands of his enemies. Since the time when the first Napoleon (to compare small things with great) yielded himself up a prisoner into the hands of his mortal enemies, the world has not witnessed a spectacle so humiliating to royalty. We have little doubt that the intervention of Mr. Seward will be effectual in saving the life of Maximilian. He has but little chance, now that the voice of the great republic has been raised in his favor, to share the fate which the laws of nations and of war have sanctioned in such cases. The life of Maximilian will doubtless be spared; but it may be found that Mr. Seward has asked too much in asking Juarez to extend equal mercy to all the Imperial troops that may become prisoners of war. Come what may of Maximilian and his men, it may safely be concluded that the Mexican empire has lost all the little vitality which it ever had, and we are warranted to speculate with freedom on the probabilities of the future.

Max safely shipped for Miramar, after, perhaps, having paid a flying visit to his friends in the United States, and with a brighter future opening up before him in the land which gave him birth, what is to become of Mexico? Is the experience of the last forty years of revolution to go on repeating itself? Is one of the finest countries in the world to continue to be the hotbed of party strife? We confess that unless aid come from without we can see for it no other future. The departure of Maximilian will give but a new aspect to the struggle, and factions will contend for supremacy as before, though it may be under new names and for avowedly different purposes. The history of Mexico since Spanish domination ceased has, on the one hand, amply illustrated the absurdity of the State rights doctrines to which all parties have so tenaciously clung, and on the other revealed the utter hopelessness of the salvation of the republic, if it is to depend on forces from within. All the different parties in Mexico have in turn fought their way to power, exercised their brief authority, and left the country to their successors weaker and more wretched than they found it. The causes which have led to to this state of things in the past still exist, and the moment the bugbear of Imperialism is gone they will tell with tenfold more force than ever. As in the past, so in th efuture, unless some strong arm intervene, Mexico must continue to be the prey of contending factions, and peace or progress there can be none.

What, then, is to be done? We confess we see no cure but one. Mexico's only hope is to shelter herself under the eagle of the republic of the United States. This is her inevitable doom. Sooner or later she must merge her fate in ours. The time may not be near which shall witness the event; circumstances may hinder it; but it must come to pass; and it will not be for the interest of Mexico if it be long delayed. We do not give expression to these sentiments for the purpose of intimidating Mexico. Far from it. As we have again and again said, the people of the United States have no desire to acquire territory by the force of conquest, or to hold it on the principle that might is right. But if it should happen, as indeed it has happened before, that the Mexican people express a desire to be incorporated with the people of the United States, and seek to come with their rich but undeveloped lands under the benign influence of the Star Spangled Banner, it will not be for the interests of Mexico, for the interests of the United States, or for the interests of humanity at large, if our Government refuse to accept such an offer. It is not without authority we say it, that with the Church party, the property holders generally, and all who are sick of anarchy and misrule, and interested in the real preservation, the true prosperity of Mexico, such a step would be by no means unpopular, and that in certain quarters some such move is already meditated. If the offer should be made, we know of no reason why it should not be accepted. The objections that our territory is already too large, and that a mixture of races is incompatible with the interests of the republic, are no longer of any weight. The progress of science has destroyed the one, and recent events have taken all force from the other. Steamboats, railroads, and telegraphs have done much to make distance of little account; and with the near prospect of vast improvement in telegraphy and the various means of transit, the difficulty of making the central authority felt in remote and widely scattered provinces is not to be thought of. Now, too, that we are about to admit the Esquimaux and other mysterious people from the unknown regions of the North within the pale of the Union, we dare not object to the alert and high-spirited Mexicans. The fact is that, as in the case of ancient Rome, the equality of the races has been settled for us, and in spite of us, by the mere force of events.

Nor need the Mexicans fear that in the event of such an incorporation taking place, their peculiar privileges would be trampled upon and their national rights disregarded. Incorporation would not in any sense imply extinction. Local interests then, as now, would be under the control of local authorities. Imperial matters only would come under the control of the central Government at Washington. We conclude as we began. Annexation is what is wanted. The interests of Mexico, the interests of the United States, and the cause of human progress all equally demand it. Let Mexico once be thrown open to American enterprise, and we hesitate not to predict that in ten years from that date the population of New York alone, not to speak of other centres of industry, will scarcely be less than 3,000,000.

The Strikes—Eight-Hour Laws—Lower Prices.

From the World.

We have published no more important news during the last ten days than our reports of the strikes of large bodies of mechanics and laboring men in this and other cities, and of the meetings and organizations which have been and are taking place to extend and prolong these strikes. Their influence upon the prices of the necessaries of life, upon the wages of labor, upon the activity of trade, and upon business enterprises of every sort, is likely to be serious and widespread.

Prices were already excessively high. Breadstuffs have about doubled in price since the war began; a barrel of State wheat flour, which was worth $4 50 then, is worth over $11 now. Beef has doubled, and pork has gone up fifty per cent. in the same period. Butter has doubled. Rice has doubled; and so on through the catalogue of edibles. What we wear has advanced likewise in an equal or greater degree, be it covering for the head, the body, or the feet, and be the material leather, cotton, linen, or wool. The housing of our bodies from the inclemencies of the weather has increased in expensiveness in an equal ratio with the materials for their warmth or their repair. Building materials, and the tools used in their preparation, have doubled in value during the same period. Iron, infinite in the number and variety of its uses, has almost exactly doubled. Laths and lime have more than doubled. Lumber in every shape has experienced an immense advance; and so on through the list. The success of the strikes will continue and advance the present high prices for all these necessaries of life.

Before the strikes began trade was already dull. Many a firm, prudent and wellestablished, found a balance against them at the end of their last year's business, and every such firm throughout the country has entered upon the present year's business with excessive caution, small orders, few risks, and short-time sales. This temper in our mercantile classes is of itself almost sufficient to produce the partial paralysis which we are now experiencing. But the causes which bred such a prudent temper in them—the fluctuations of the currency, the high prices and the uncertainty as to their continuance—have seemed to establish this partial paralysis as the habitual condition of the trading class, which is exceedingly large and among the most enterprising in the community. The success of the strikes will make recovery from this paralysis more difficult.

Business enterprises of every description—the investing of capital in anything new, whether the building of a new house in Fiftieth street, or the establishing of a new steamship line, or the digging of a new gold mine in Montana—have languished for the same and similar reasons. New York, for example, is over-crowded. But small provision has been made during the last seven years, or is making now, for the accommodation of this surplus population. Successful strikes will tend to paralyze what enterprise still survives.

It is in these circumstances that the mechanics of New York, the miners of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the iron-moulders of Pittsburg, the operatives of New England, are organizing strikes. It is in such a condition of our commercial and business activity, and in such an era of high prices, that petitions are going to all the State Legislatures for eight-hour laws, which demagogues tell our working-men (and they believe) will give them ten hours' wages for eight hours' work.

What these demands of labor at bottom signify, who can doubt? They signify that the national debt and its attendant taxes begin at last to grind the faces of the poor, as well as to empty the pockets of the well-to-do. Four years of war, hundreds of thousands of men slaughtered, millions, billions of treasure spent like gunpowder which is blown into the air and seen no more—can these things be and no one suffer save those who are killed and those who mourn? These strikes are the workingman's cry of distress. Once the United States was the working-man's harvest-field. Here he had high wages, plenty of work, and all the means of living cheap. He could educate his children easily, feed them and clothe them well, and lay up against a rainy day out of the surplus of his earnings. Now he can barely support himself and his family, and the most pinching economy will hardly provide against sickness or for the feeding of a new mouth. As for the luxuries in which he once could indulge—the excursion, the new dress, the hospitality—they are as impossible to him as a house on Fifth avenue. These strikes, we repeat, are the workingman's cry of distress; they are his dumb protest, so to speak, against that sectional party calling itself to-day, with sublime effrontery, a "Union" party, which assisted and spurred the hot-heads of the South to bring on the war; against the same men who prolonged it and squandered double its needful cost; against the same men and the same party—the "Union" party, forsooth—who for two years of peace have defeated all the victories of war, and who now insult the North with the prostration of all its industries, and the South with the humiliation of a submission to military despotism, as the "necessary" conditions of reconstruction. That is what these labor strikes signify; and he must have a heart of stone who can hear without infinite pain and sympathy this cry of distress wrung from the men who have no language but this, and no remedy but this, for the wrongs and the distress they endure.

But the gunpowder blown into air and the blood that makes green the Virginia hill-sides must all be paid for, to the uttermost farthing. Evil would cease to be that which it is, if it did not entail its inheritance of suffering. War would be no such calamity as it is, were the sorrow all ended when the peace-bells ring. No class can now hope to escape the burdens of war. They are a load which will not stay shifted any more than the weight of the atmosphere will. Shut it out of the door and it comes in by the windows; a long road ending at a pinhole is as short as the shortest, to this universal pressure. And so it is with the pressure of a gigantic national debt. Should the strikers carry their point and put up the wages of labor, fewer ships will be launched, fewer houses will be built, fewer houses painted, less iron cast, less work of every sort will be done at the higher price; and, consumption thus curtailed, markets will be depressed irresistibly, capitalists indisposed to invest in new enterprises, and the price of labor will thus be reduced, by this unforced combination of every other interest, to a level with the ability and the willingness of those who employ labor to pay for it.

The eight-hour law agitation and the strikes for higher wages for ten hours' labor are one and the same thing, and in the present condition of things will be equally fruitless of any good result. Business which is done at a loss now, cannot bear higher wages and larger losses. The striking mechanics will yet learn—for experience will be their cruel teacher—that, even if they succeed in their strikes, they fail in their purpose. Prices must go down in order to mitigate their own sufferings in the least, to give life or prosperity to production or enterprise of any sort, or to render possible competition with the enterprise of other countries; and nothing would so soon compel a fall in prices as lower wages for work. Every dollar thus yielded would come back to them with usury, for the purchasing power of the lower wages would, after a fall of prices, much more than equal the purchasing power of the wages which they demand, in the absence of that fall of prices which their strikes hinder.

How much is added to the unavoidable suffering which elicits this cry of distress from the workingmen of the country, in the shape of avoidable suffering caused by an irredeemable paper currency, an oppressive protective tariff, and an inequitable distribution of the internal taxation, it is not easy to measure. But these are the problems which are first to be solved when the people choose to put their affairs in the hands of those who are anxious and capable to solve them. Meanwhile, let not the workingmen of the country inflame their own wounds by postponing their only present remedy—a fall of prices.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.
JOHN C. GRANGER,
4 15 14t Recording Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage;" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH,
4 6 tf Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE,
APRIL 15, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, will close at this office on THURSDAY, April 18, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing. [4 16 2t] HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmw 3

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited.....$35
Telegraphing, three months.....40
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
[389 2mrp
1867. SPRING. 1867.
WALL PAPERS.
F. NEWLAND & SON,
NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,
3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 7½, 8, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 7½, 8, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS
4 8 fmwlm] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
4 8 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF J. W. SCOTT & CO., consisting of JAMES W. SCOTT, A. B. MAGARICAL, WILLIAM N. JAMES, and JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT, was dissolved on the 5th ult., by the death of James W. Scott.
The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of continuing the business of manufacturing Spirits and furnishing Gentlemen's Goods under the style of J. W. SCOTT & CO., at the old stand, No. 324 CHESNUT Street.
MARY SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARICAL,
WILLIAM N. JAMES,
JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT.
April 12, 1867. 4 12 6t

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28 mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street,
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [278mrp

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—The following named persons were yesterday admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

William Kain, 27 years of age, residing on Fitzwater street, below Seventh, got into a fight with a man on Spafford street, and was struck on the head with a bar of iron.

Benjamin Jackson, aged 26 years, yesterday had his leg broken, the accident occurring on board the ship E. St. Clair Edwards.

James Black, colored, was cut on the head with an axe by a woman in Spafford street, near Bedford, yesterday.

Patrick McCaulley, a hand on board the schooner Maule, had one of his feet severely injured, yesterday, by falling on the deck of the vessel.

A SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—A Mrs. Ellinger, an elderly lady, was terribly gored by a steer on Monday evening, at Second and Tasker streets. The animal, with others, had been driven from a drove yard, and being jaded, became very cross and surly, and evinced a disposition not to enter the pen, on Tasker street, just as Mrs. Ellinger, with a basket in her hand, attempted to pass by, but before she had time to do so the steer, with his head close to the ground, made a terrible advance and caught her on his horns, one of which terribly lacerated her thigh, and the other entered her side between the hip and the ribs, producing a shocking and dangerous wound. Aid was procured, but it was thought yesterday that her injuries would prove mortal, from the fact that she spit considerable blood.

THE INDIANS.—Last evening a meeting o the friends of the different Indian tribes was held in the hall corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets, at which addresses were made by A. H. Love and others. Dr. H. T. Child presided. The Society of Friends was well represented by many of its members. Mr. Alfred H. Love made a lengthy and very interesting address. The object was to excite sympathy in behalf of the Indian tribes, and to petition Congress for the passage of laws by which the Indians might be protected.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.—This Society held its last meeting in its present quarters, Broad and Arch streets, last evening. The display of flowers, plants, rare exotics, and magnificent bouquets was one of the finest ever given by the Society, and elicited universal praise from the numerous visitors in the rooms. The display of early vegetables, though small, was good. The scaffolding about the new hall will be removed on Friday, and the next meeting will be held in the new building.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP VAIL, of Kansas, administered the rite of confirmation to about forty persons, at St. Luke's Church, on Sunday evening last. The church was crowded, and the services were solemn and of a deeply interesting character.

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFITS OF THE FAMINE FUND.—Reports from the South to day indicate no abatement in the suffering. In view of this fact, it becomes the citizens of Philadelphia to assist the fallen foe to rise from starvation, as earnestly as they rushed to crush a once powerful and bitter enemy. Every person should give something to the Southern Famine Relief Fund, if it is only half a dollar, and this half a dollar can be expended to profit and amusement, by purchasing with it a ticket to some dramatic or musical entertainment.

This afternoon a grand dramatic matinee has been arranged at the Academy. Mr. James E. Murdoch, Miss Lucille Western, Mrs. John Drew, Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. George H. Clarke, and other stars now in the city, have volunteered their valuable services, and they will be assisted by the entire *corps dramatiques* of all our theatres, together with the orchestras of Simon Hassler, Charles R. Dodworth, and Benjamin E. Woolf. The bill selected is very attractive, and embraces, among other things, a beautiful modern drama and two pleasant comediettas.

This evening the Parepa-Brignoli troupe will give a grand concert at the Academy in aid of the Famine Fund, to which we would direct especial attention. Madame Parepa will sing "The Bird that came in Spring," "Una Notte in Venezia," and the favorite ballad, "Five O'Clock in the Morning;" Signor Brignoli, a serenade composed by Gottschalk, and "Good-bye, Sweetheart;" and Signors Ferranti and Fortuna popular and attractive pieces. In addition to these attractions, Carl Rosa will perform a couple of solos on the violin in his masterly manner. A grand orchestra will be present under the lead of Mr. Burgfield, which, during the evening, will execute two overtures and a march. The concert will be one of the most attractive ever given in our city, and when the price of admission and the object to which the proceeds are to be applied are taken into consideration, there can be no doubt that every seat in the Academy will be filled on the occasion. Reserved seats can be secured at Trumpler's and at the Academy.

This evening, also, the Shakespeare Dramatic Association will give an excellent entertainment at the Assembly Buildings, the proceeds of which will be devoted entirely to the Famine Relief Fund.

Our Southern friends will see that Philadelphia is doing her whole duty in this matter, and all we ask in return is that the people of the South reorganize at once and make their desert States bloom like garden spots.

THE THEATRES.—Mr. Murdoch created quite an excitement last Monday evening as "Vapid," in the *Dramatist*. His admirable acting was greeted constantly with rounds of applause from a large and fashionable audience. Mr. Mackay, as "Lord Scratch," was good as usual, and Mr. Dubois, as "Floriville," played his difficult and somewhat brilliant *role* with taste and force, for which he received some well-merited applause. Last night Mr. Murdoch appeared as "Alfred Evelyn," in Bulwer's beautiful comedy of *Money*. This evening *The Gamester* will be played. Those who saw Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in this powerful play will be curious to witness Mr. Murdoch's rendition of the great *role* of "Beverly."

At the Walnut Street Theatre Miss Lucille Western will appear as the Jewess in *Leah, the Forsaken*, for the last time.

On Saturday afternoon Miss Western has a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music. At the request of her friends and admirers, she will personate "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine," in *East Lynne*. On Saturday evening the same benefit will be continued at the Walnut Street Theatre, when *The Child Stealer* will be presented.

At the Arch Mr. Edwin Adams appeared in his *role* of "Jean Vaubaron," in *Clairvoyance*, before a large audience, for the last time, last evening. To-night the *Marble Heart* will be played.

At the American Theatre the usual attractive variety entertainment will be given.

THE CARNIVAL FINALE.—On Tuesday, the 30th instant, the grand Shakespearian Carnival and Bal Masque will be given at Concert Hall. This ball is arranged in splendid style by the artistes of the Walnut Street and Chesnut Street Theatres, and of the Academy of Music, at all of which places of amusement tickets may be obtained any evening. The coming *fete dansante* is to eclipse the soiree given last year in almost every particular, and we have no doubt the occasion will be a very enjoyable one to all the subscribers.

THE MOYA'S BALL.—The grand annual ball of the Moyamensing Hose Company takes place at the Academy of Music next Monday night, the 22d instant. We are assured by the managers that everything will be done to provide the subscribers every comfort that can be obtained. The music on the occasion will be furnished by a famous orchestra, composed of our best musicians. The supper is to be *comme il faut*, and the company *recherche*. Several distinguished persons will be present on the occasion to trip the light fantastic toe. Tickets, five dollars each, to be had of any of the managers.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are still playing the *House that Jack Built* to good houses. An olio and variety entertainment is also given every night.

THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. John E. McDonough is already engaged in preparations for producing this great spectacle at the Academy of Music next month, in a style of splendor equal, if not superior, to the production of the piece at Niblo's. Efforts are being made by the "stay-at-homes" to have Mr. McDonough play the *Black Crook* throughout the summer.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES....5 19 | MOON RISES....4 48
SUN SETS....6 41 | HIGH WATER....9 25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 23
Germania	Southampton	New York	Mar. 27
Celia	London	New York	Mar. 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	April 2
Mississippi	Havre	New York	April 3
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	April 3
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	April 6
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	April 6

FOR EUROPE.

C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	April 17
Java	New York	Liverpool	April 17
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	April 17
Hermann	New York	Bremen	April 18
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	April 20
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	April 18
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	April 18
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	April 20
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 20
Corsica	New York	Havana	April 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	April 20
Nevada	New York	San Juan	April 20
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque C. Starrett, Gregory, Boston, Workman & Co.
Schr Orozimbo, Bagley, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr M. E. Long, Hardy, Charleston, C. Baker.
Schr Fort Royal, Moore, Norwich, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Mattie Holmes, Tapley, Bangor, do.
Schr C. Hadden, Wainwright, New Haven, do.
Schr J. L. Somers, Somers, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr P. H. Clinton, Clinton, New Haven, do.
Schr Star, Crowell, Portland, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Sl'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Rudolf.
Sl'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Commodore, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. Josephine Wood and son, M. A. Frisbie, G. Josephs, L. B. Allen and lady, J. W. Loter, W. S. Howard, Chas. R. Allen, Jesse A. Blake, C. J. Littlefield, H. Nickerson, Dr. Noz, A. Rappard, Mrs. C. DeWitt and child.
Brig Uncle Jerry, Norton, 11 days from Sagua, with sugar to Dallett & Co.
Schr A. M. Bird, Merrill, from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with linseed to Barclay & Barclay.
Schr W. Gilliam, Scovill, from Middletown, with stone to captain.
Schr A. E. Derrickson, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, with corn to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr Eldorado, Insley, 4 days from Laurel, with lumber to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr E. Sheppard, Williams, 4 days from Laurel, with lumber to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr Florence, Bradley, 5 days from Seaford, with railroad ties to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr Farmers' Friend, Moore, 4 days from Laurel, with lumber to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr Dart, Calloway, 3 days from Potter's Landing, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. Hooper, Mobery, 3 days from Choptank River, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Star, Crowell, from Providence.
Steamer Chester, Warren, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Peruvian, Glover, hence, at Norfolk 14th instant.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 13th inst.
Steamship Propontis, Higginson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 15th inst.
Steamship Virginia, Allen, hence, at Norfolk 14th instant.
Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, 30 days from Cardiff for Havana, was spoken 24th ult., lat. 28, lon. 58.
Barque Norn, Johnson, 60 days from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 4th ult., lat. 47 05, lon. 37, with loss of main yard.
Brig Birchard and Torrey, Frisbee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 11th inst.
Brig Nazarine, Murphy, hence for Barbados, was spoken 1st inst., lat. 30 27, lon. 63 04.
Schr Problem, Moore, hence, at Norfolk 14th inst.
Schr Clara, Herrick, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 11th inst.
Schrs B. Steelman and C. L. Watson, hence, at Norwich 12th inst.
Schr D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 15th inst.
Schr Free Trade, Frisbee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Beverly 14th inst.
Schrs H. Simmons, Godfrey; J. N. Baker, Adams; and R. Seaman, Seaman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 14th inst.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst.
Schrs E. B. Wheaton, Wheaton, and R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, hence, at Salem 13th inst.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 13th inst.
Schr Nurwester, hence, at Gloucester 12th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The Bureau Veritas of Paris publishes the list of marine losses during the month of February last. The total number of vessels lost is 224, including 15 steamers. Of the vessels lost 103 were English, 43 American, 21 French, 11 Italian, 9 Danish, 7 Prussian, 5 Dutch, and the remaining 25 sailed under various flags. Eleven vessels are supposed to have been lost with their crews, no intelligence respecting them having been received. The number of vessels lost in the months of January and February, 1867, was 645, and in the corresponding periods of 1866, 678, showing a diminution of 33 casualties in favor of the present year.

The cargo of ship North America, from Baltimore for San Francisco, would be forwarded from Rio Janeiro by ship Topgallant. The North American was ballasting at Rio Janeiro on the 1st ult. for New York.

At Rockport, Me., April 10, was launched from the yard of John Pascal, a fine double-deck schooner of about 200 tons, named Dexter Washburn. She is owned by Carleton Norwood & Co. and Captain G. T. Harkness, who is to command her.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following information, dated January, 1867, respecting a sunken rock recently discovered inside Wilson Island, on the west coast of Kiusiu, has been received from Commander Charles Bullock, H. M. S. Serpent:—

Serpent Rock lies three-quarters of a mile from and inside Wilson Island; it has only from nine to twelve feet of water on it. From the rock the northeast point of Wilson Island bears N.NW., the south point W.SW., and the north point of Kokosima E.NE. The Serpent grazed over it while carrying six fathoms regular soundings in both chains.

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, March 13, 1867.

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE.

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, April 17,
GRAND
PAREPA-BRIGNOLI
CONCERT,
given under the auspices of the "Amusement Committee" of the
SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.
ARTISTES:
M'me PAREPA-ROSA, Prima Donna.
Sig. BRIGNOLI, Prima Tenor.
Sig. FERRANTI, Bass Buffo.
Sig. FORTUNA, Baritone,
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violin Solo.
Mr. BEHRENS, Accompanyist,
AND A
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD.
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for securing seats.
Reserved seats may be had this morning at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler and at the Academy of Music. 4 16 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
RE-ENGAGEMENT and THIRD WEEK of the eminent Burlesque artiste,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 17, Moore's beautiful domestic Tragedy, in five acts, entitled
THE GAMESTER.
Mr. Beverly.....Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Thursday—WINE WORKS WONDERS.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. J. E. MURDOCH,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 20,
SECOND MURDOCH MATINEE.
WILD OATS.
Rover.....Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Matinee seats can be secured now.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 17,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the charming young artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear, by desire, and for the
LAST TIME IN THIS CITY,
in her remarkably powerful impersonation of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
Grand Complimentary Benefit to
LUCILLE WESTERN
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on Saturday Afternoon, April 20, and the same
NIGHT AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY OF
EDWIN ADAMS.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), April 17,
THE MARBLE HEART.
Raphael.....EDWIN ADAMS
Volage.....Owen Marlowe
Marco.....Miss [illegible]
Thursday—WILD OATS.
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN ADAMS,
MEN OF THE DAY,
and BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
Saturday—THE DEAD HEART.
Monday next—LADY DON.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

CONCERT HALL.—The sublime Paintings by Murillo of "Christ Raising Lazarus from the Dead," and the "Death of Virginia," will be exhibited on TUESDAY, April 16, and every Evening, when the audience will be presented with splendid
GIFTS,
of the value of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock Matinees will be given. Tickets, 25 cents for parents and children, when the children will be presented with elegant toys. Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. 4 16 tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Plain Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smwsn

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 8 26 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,508·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,358·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
198,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 181 Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,046,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	35,000·00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,922·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867.
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,718·38
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,491·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D,
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 t2 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $250,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits on the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES E. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D.,	J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27] Medical Examiner.	Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL.
CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story from office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 22]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.
Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.
Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.
Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 800 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 800 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 20, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1867.

How "Despotism" is Working at the South.

One of the great objections urged by the Democrats against the Reconstruction law, was that it was a despotic measure, calculated to oppress the people. Well, that measure is now being actively carried out, and where do we find the oppression? Is it in the fact that citizens who have heretofore been unjustly excluded from the ballot-box are now permitted to exercise the elective franchise? Is extension of the suffrage an act of oppression? Is it in the punishment of criminals who have hitherto gone unwhipped of justice? Is it in such orders as those of General Sickles protecting the poor and famishing against the extortions of the covetous and unfeeling?

The truth is, that for the last sixty years justice has not been so faithfully administered in the South as it is to-day under the Reconstruction law. Never before was Southern society so thoroughly under the restraints of civilization and Christianity. Never before have her whole people been in such peaceable and concordant relations towards each other. Never before were so many of her poor and ignorant being educated and elevated. For the *first* time in her history the South begins to respond to the vivifying touch of free institutions.

These are the *practical* workings of the great measure of Reconstruction, as contrasted with the predictions of demagogues and partisans.

The Business Prospects of the Country.

There can be no good gained by deluding ourselves with the idea that the business of the country is in a prosperous condition. It would be idle to deny that the usual amount of trade has decreased. The fact is palpable to every thinking man, that the trading interests of our country are in such a condition as to justify the greatest anxiety and the utmost caution. We had hoped that the business depression under which we are suffering did not extend throughout the entire land, but from journals in all sections we see proofs that in many portions of the country the state of business is far worse than in the City of Brotherly Love. The fact that there has been within the past year a general decline in all classes of mercantile interests, as well as in the various departments of home industry, is attested by the visible decline in the internal revenue. By means of this tax we have secured a sure barometer, whereby we can judge of the condition of business interests in all parts of the country. Taking the first year as a standard, we are enabled to compare the rise or fall of enterprise and business success by the returns made in each succeeding year, and by comparison we have proof of general prostration. The tone of all the New York journals indicates the condition of affairs at the metropolis. Another excellent index is afforded us of the state of trade in the West. We take, for instance, the statement of the organ of the Illinois Democracy, the Chicago *Times*. In a recent number it says:—

"Business here continues very much depressed, with no immediate prospect of relief, notwithstanding it was hoped that the opening of spring would bring the farmers into the city in large numbers. It is now feared, however, that the farming population are contenting themselves with their purchases made during last fall and winter, and are practising economy to a greater extent than for a number of years back. In the meantime the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis runners are scouring the country in every direction, offering goods by sample on long credit, thus forcing sales upon merchants, and, as a consequence, flooding the country with their wares, at a time when the demand for them is more limited than usual. On the other hand, the manufacturing interests are unusually depressed, their profits diminished, and the amount of their sales lessened. A greater number of persons than usual also are to be found in the streets out of employment. In fine, a distrust of the future on the part of all, from the large capitalist to the small real estate holder, appears to be the main feature of financial and commercial affairs. No prudent man appears inclined to enter into new engagements. The merchant only buys for immediate consumption. The manufacturer works his establishment in the most economical manner. The prudent banker contracts his loans and discounts."

Lest this picture should be considered as overdrawn, because of the political sentiments of the *Times*, we append an article from the principal radical paper of the Northwest, the Chicago *Tribune*:—

"The attempt of those who have embarked in all manner of speculative enterprises to realize their investments and hold the same in cash, is but a prudent measure to avert the crushing effects of the storm, should one come. There is an unhealthy condition of things proceeding from all this. The annual strife between landlords and tenants has an extraordinary intensity in all parts of the country this season. Capital trembles as it looks into the future. Labor is demanding an increase of wages in the face of the impending panic and prostration. Never was there a time when the man of large means should so hesitate and weigh well the probabilities of the future before embarking in new enterprises, and never was there a time when those who live upon their earnings, be they great or small, should so retrench their expenditures in every possible way, to be able better to meet the impending difficulty. It may be that the country will escape a season of financial disruption and disaster, but it may not escape it. Those who are hesitating to embark with their capital in real estate and improvements, may well consider whether they are likely to obtain any compensating return upon that investment during a season of financial disaster, and a consequent return to actual values."

We cannot doubt the truthfulness of this account. One comes to us from a free-trade, the other from a protective paper. One is a conservative, the other a radical; one is for contraction, the other inclines towards inflation. In view of this state of the case in the great workshops of our capitalists, it is well for them to look well ahead into the future, and embark only in such investments as will render their capital available on call. We have breakers ahead, and, like wise seamen, we advise every man to reef his sails and be prepared for any possible emergency. We do not think that a financial panic is imminent, but it is possible; and the surest way to not only avoid its occurrence, but also to be safe, should it occur, is to act the part dictated by prudence, and be prepared for its coming.

"Territorial Arithmetic."

"Destiny" is a word which, as applied to European politics, has no meaning. When, however, it is used in regard to the steady march of the United States to the acquisition of the entire American Continent, it at once presents in a very clear light the steady policy of the American Government since its foundation. Without wavering, it has been the constant tendency of every Administration to secure all North America to the United States. The success which has so far been achieved is such as to encourage us in the future, and points to the steady working out of the "inevitable destiny" of the Continent. Beginning at the peace of 1783 with only 820,680 square miles, we added 889,579 by the purchase of Louisiana, 66,900 by the acquisition of Florida, 318,000 by the annexation of Texas, 308,052 by the Oregon treaty, and 550,455 by the Mexican treaties. The Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1860 estimated the land area of the States and Territories at 2,943,257 square miles, or, including the Indian Territory, 3,010,277 square miles. The area of the Russian possessions in America is computed at 481,276 square miles. The annexation of Russian America will swell the grand total of square miles embraced within the United States to 3,491,553. In less than ninety years the United States has increased its territory over fourfold. If we quadruple our size every century, how long will it take to absorb all the American Continent?

The Death of George L. Stearns.

We regret to see the announcement of the death of George L. Stearns, of Massachusetts. Mr. Stearns was known to a very large number of our citizens as one of the most active workers of late years in the anti-slavery enterprise. He was a man of large wealth, which he used with an unstinted hand in the furtherance of benevolent objects. In the early days of the Kansas struggle Mr. Stearns was the powerful and efficient friend of her people. His name is remembered there with great affection. He was an intimate friend of John Brown's, and probably knew more of that old hero's plans and purposes than any other person.

Of late Mr. Stearns has contributed powerfully to the cultivation of a proper public sentiment on the suffrage question, by the publication of his paper call the *Right Way*, which was circulated gratuitously in large numbers all over the country. The death of Mr. Stearns is a public calamity, for such men are rare in any age or time.

Suffrage in Jamaica.

Shallow writers of the conservative school think they make a serious point against suffrage for our colored citizens by appealing to the case of Jamaica. We might make out a much more serious point against suffrage for white citizens by holding up to view the case of New York city. There has been no such failure in government anywhere else as that in New York city under Democratic rule. If Jamaica proves black suffrage to be a bad thing, New York city proves white suffrage to be a worse thing.

Truth is to be arrived at by no such process as this. The condition of things in Jamaica is owing to a variety of causes, familiar to all who are acquainted with the history of that island, and is not at all chargeable to the exercise of the right of suffrage by its citizens.

Crop Prospects.

It is very cheering to read that the prospect for large crops this season is good all over the country. Wheat is said to be especially promising, and the extraordinary price which it has brought for the last few months cannot fail to have induced the sowing of a much larger breadth of land than usual.

Nothing would go so far to help the country out of its present financial difficulties as a bountiful supply of breadstuffs. The present exorbitant prices of flour and meat are an almost insurmountable obstacle to a return to lower prices in other departments. With cheap food, everything else would tend to lower rates instantly and inevitably.

Vallandigham Speaks.—The cheering and warming influence of the Connecticut election has enabled Vallandigham to crawl out of his hole, and give a feeble hiss. He forgets that the meagre result in Connecticut was only achieved by shelving all Copperheads of his style, and nominating an *Abolitionist;* and that even in Kentucky the Vallandigham stripe of politicians are so obnoxious that they have succeeded in dividing the Democratic party, and putting two tickets in the field in opposition to the Republicans. We trust that Val. will keep on writing letters and making speeches. The Republicans could even afford to get up a *ten-cent subscription* to enable him to do so. We need a fossil specimen like him in the political museum of the country, to remind us of what Copperheads really were during the war.

Republican Triumph in Chicago.—The Republicans carried the municipal election in Chicago yesterday by a triumphant majority. It is a significant fact that nearly all the great cities of the country, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., are Republican. New York, with its vast hordes of ignorant and degraded people, and with its disgraceful government, is Democratic.

Mr. Emerson Etheridge has been nominated for Governor by the conservatives of Tennessee.

The Georgia Injunction Case.—Subpœnas were issued yesterday by the Supreme Court for the attendance of Secretary Stanton, General Grant, and Major-General Pope in the Georgia injunction case. They are required to be in attendance on the first Monday in December next. Before that day arrives the great work of reconstruction under the recent law of Congress will have become an accomplished fact, which no decision of the Supreme Court will be able to reach. We may, therefore, expect to see the law of Congress on this subject fully carried out. Resistance is vain even if it were desirable.

Apropos of the discussion in regard to the compulsory attendance at school of such children as are neglected or prevented by their parents, it may be stated that the Massachusetts Senate has passed a bill making it unlawful to employ any child, between the ages of 10 and 14, in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, unless such child shall have attended school for six months during the year preceding such employment.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Alexandria (Va.) *State Journal* unearths the following proclamation from the ex-President of the exploded Confederacy, as a set-off to the new professions of confidence in and regard for the colored people which the Rebel politicians are so industriously making at present:—

THE PROCLAMATION.

* * * * * * *

The African slaves have not only been incited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for servile war—a war, in its nature, far exceeding the horrors and most merciless atrocities of savages.

And whereas, the President of the United States (Abraham Lincoln) has, by public and official declarations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intentions to give aid and encouragement thereto;

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States do order:

That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

That the like orders be executed *in all cases*, with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States, when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. Jefferson Davis.

By the President:—
J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

Clipped from the Diary of a Traveller of the Indies.—Last eve, as the great red sun of the Orient cast its last keen, sweeping glances o'er its fair dominions, we sailed up the bright dancing waters of the "Bay of Pleasure," called in the native tongue "China-ar-ora," a literal translation of which is "Bay of Pleasure;" and it is fairly named, for a more delightful valley than that which bounds and hushes the gentle, gurgling waves of the Chingarora was never seen by the broad eye of the sun. The gentle ascent which extends far north of the bay is all blushing with rosy fruit, while the great fields to the south, at first glance, seem a slightly undulating sea; but in looking more carefully you discover this seeming expanse of water to be a broad field of luxuriant tobacco (called the Chingarora), gently waving in the balmy breeze. The natives are a tall, haughty, noble looking race, and are never without the inevitable pipe, from which issues huge columns of rich smoke; and as one peers wisely at you, and puffs as he peers, you are somewhat comically and forcibly reminded that

"He who smokes thinks like a philosopher."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

"THE BREAKERS."
A NEW LECTURE
BY
Rev. T. De Witt Talmage,
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, AT 8 P. M.,
Under the auspices of the "Philalethean Literary Association."
Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
For sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 4 13 5t*

THE EMPLOYING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION of the city of Philadelphia and vicinity will meet at the Hall of the Washington Hose Company, North NINTH Street, above Filbert street,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 17, at 8 o'clock.
All Employing Plasterers are invited to be present.
GEORGE GORDON, President.
James T. Allen, Secretary. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
8 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
6 8m7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
TIN PLATE
AND
METALS,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
4 17 24p* PHILADELPHIA.

A CHANCE IN SILVER MINING
SELDOM OFFERED.
A Safe and Sure Investment.
THE CORONA SILVER MINING CO.
OF
Lander Hill, Austen, Nevada.
OFFICE:
No. 243 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES WELSH.
TREASURER.
WILLIAM F. ANDERSON.
DIRECTORS,
CHARLES WELSH,
WM. F. PATTERSON, M. D.,
ROBERT P. KING,
T. W. SMITH,
WM. F. ANDERSON,
CHARLES MATTHEWS, M. D.,
JOHN W. DE BARGER,
JAMES F. REED.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Corona Silver Mining Company, it was
Resolved, That in order to raise a further working capital, Two Thousand Five Hundred Shares of the Capital Stock be sold at the price or sum of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE.
Resolved, That the remainder of the WORKING CAPITAL SHALL NOT BE SOLD AT A LESS SUM THAN AT PAR, OR TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE.
Call or send for Circular.
WM. J. RAINNIE, SECRETARY,
4 13 sw6t4p* NO. 243 SOUTH SIXTH ST.

CURTAIN GOODS.
We have on exhibition newly imported English, French, and German Goods, which we are selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LACE CURTAINS,
Reps, Damasks, Plushes, Cornices, Gimps, Tassels, and everything pertaining to the Curtain Trade, together with Piano and Table Covers in great variety.
We also have our usual large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Comprising many new and beautiful designs, at prices to suit the most economical.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
4 6smw4p No. 723 CHESNUT ST., Philada.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted —Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address
H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa. $25.

WANTED—$4000, FOR WHICH A POLICY of Insurance will be given for $10,000 as security. Address F. SEYMOUR, at this office, for three days. 4 16 3t*

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business, Education, etc. given daily, by
Health, $1 each. 3mrp] J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 732 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NATRONA
REFINED SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE.
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
Price $6 50 per case of 48 boxes.
Each box will make 8 pounds of superior Hard Soap, or 175 pounds of good Soft Soap.
$100 will be paid in every instance if it does not make Prime Hard or Soft Soap, WHEN THE DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.
Liberal discounts made to large dealers.
Manufactured by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
FERGUSSON & SMITH,
BROKERS,
4 12 6trp] NO. 43 S. FRONT ST., PHILA.
ASK FOR "NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER."

BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,
Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.
He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:— 4 11 1mrp*

John Welsh,	W. M. Meredith,
John S. Newbold,	Morris Hacker,
E. T. Eisenbrey,	George W. Blight,
Cope Bros.,	R. Marshall,
Oliver Landreth	Edward G. Clark.

PIONEER SOAP
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE
From Crosse & Blackwell's.
RASPBERRY, APRICOT, GOOSEBERRY, BLACK AND RED CURRANTS, ORANGE, ETC.
Imported and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE CHINCARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!
The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to three per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.
Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.
A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.
The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.
We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.
EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwf3m4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

W. H. DESKS 111 NTH GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

PATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE.—All parties using, or causing to be used, making, or causing to be made, any material whatsoever which shall be used for the purpose of skating, is an infringement on the patent granted to
M. C. CAMPBELL,
and will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Samples of
CAMPBELL'S
PATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE
may be seen at the office of his Attorney,
A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq.,
4 12 6trp No. 311½ WALNUT Street.

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?
DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach.*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System.*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second street, west side, Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists everywhere, [3 27 wsu4p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—The investigation in the case of William S. Burrill, who died on Sunday last, was resumed this morning, when the following testimony was elicited:—

David M. Woodward testified—I was with Burrill on the 6th of February; we got in Car No. 84 of the Union Railway Company; everything was quiet until we got to Franklin street and Girard avenue, when a party of young men came in and commenced to throw straw over our party; they got out between Cherry and Race streets; the car window was broken; I told Officers Horneyard and Smith that we would assist them in arresting the party; we ran up Cherry street; the ground was very slippery; I heard a pistol shot; I ran over and found my brother-in-law had been shot; John Woodward was with him; Horneyard commenced to drag him, saying he was one of the other party; the load which had been discharged out of Burrill's pistol I discharged three days before at Richmond; I told the officer he shot him; he said he had no revolver; my revolver was loaded; I showed it to the telegraph operator and a sergeant at the Station House; Mr. Burrill fell about ten or fifteen feet from the corner in Eutaw street on a pile of ice, I saw the flash just as I turned a corner of a wagon in the street; Officer Frazier was near me; I couldn't see who shot off the pistol, as the wagon obstructed my view; the party we were pursuing ran down towards Race street; all of our party were sep.

John Woodward testified—We came down on the car, as my brother stated; the party got out at Seventh and Race; my brother went out and got an officer to arrest them; Burrill and myself stood aside; the party ran up Cherry street; we were together talking; the last word he said to me was, "Take care of yourself, or you will fall on the ice"; just then a pistol shot was fired, and he fell; I asked him who shot him; he said he thought one of the officers; when he was in my arms Officer Horneyard came up and wanted to arrest him; I told him he was one of our party; the officer then got into a scuffle for the revolver; Burrill's revolver was in his hand; I held him for about ten minutes; I told the officer to stop scuffling and go for a carriage; I had a pistol that night, but no one saw it; I was right alongside of Burrill when he was shot; his face was towards Race street; the flash appeared to come from behind me; all the officers were behind me; Horneyard came up first; I don't think Burrill turned, as if to tell the rest of the party to come on.

Elias Frazier testified—I started from Richmond with the rest; the men who got in behaved in a very disorderly manner; at Seventh and Arch we called a couple of officers to arrest them; they requested us to go ahead; the party were coming down Seventh street, but when they saw us coming they turned and ran; I was with Mr. Woodward; there was a wagon standing on the south side of Cherry street; we turned around to avoid it, when I saw a flash of a pistol; it came from towards Eutaw street; I didn't see anybody when the flash came; when I got up I found Officer Horneyard and Mr. Woodward with Burrill; Horneyard was there as quick as we were; he wanted to arrest Burrill as one of the other party; I saw a man running up under the lamp in Cherry street; he had light pants on; the officer said it would be useless to pursue the party any further, as there were many alleys around there, and they would get away; Burrill requested me to rub his limbs; he was astonished that he could not use them; unless a person was very close to the corner, he could not have shot him.

Officer Henry Smith testified—On the morning in question Mr. Woodward came to Officer Horneyard and myself, at Seventh and Arch streets, and requested us to arrest some parties; I saw them under the lamp in Seventh street; they ran out Cherry street; we gave chase; as I turned the corner, I thought I saw one of them turn up a little alley; I stopped to see who it was; before I got to Eutaw street I heard a pistol shot; when I got up I saw Woodward with the pistol; I can't say that I saw any one on Cherry street; they were all around in Eutaw street; as I ran on Harry sang out there is a man shot, and I went for a carriage; I don't carry a pistol; Officer Horneyard don't carry one; he borrows one in a case of emergency; he had one that night that he took from Burrill when he fell.

Lieutenant Bowers testified that neither of the officers carried a pistol; if they did he would know it.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said William S. Burrill came to his death by a gunshot wound at the hands of some person unknown to this jury, on the morning of February 6, 1867, in Eutaw street, above Cherry. Died at the Episcopal Hospital, April 13, 1867.

MEETING OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.—An important meeting was held by this body, this morning, to take action disavowing any connection with the traffic in contraband whisky. At 11½ A. M. the President called the members to order, when the following communication from the "Drug Exchange" was read:—

PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE, No. 17 South Third street, March 30, 1867.—To the President, officers, and members of the "Corn Exchange Association"—Gentlemen:—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting held at this place on the 21st inst., to take in consideration the "Amendatory tax law" on distilled spirits, passed at the last session of Congress.

It is almost unnecessary to add that the Drug Exchange Association would gladly welcome (and hereby invite) any suggestions which in the judgment of your members would aid in furtherance of the objects of the enclosed resolutions, and we may in candor say that we shall await with some anxiety the action of a body so thoroughly known throughout the land as the embodiment of loyalty to law and country as the Corn Exchange Association of Philadelphia, holding as it does within itself a vast and powerful influence for good. Truly yours,

WILLIAM GULAGER, Secretary of Meeting.

To this communication the President of the Corn Exchange returned the following reply:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.—William Gulager, Esq.:—I am in receipt of your favor of recent date, with the accompanying documents.

The members of the Corn Exchange feel most sensibly the position in which they are placed in relation to transactions in distilled spirits, and have to confess that the means adopted by the association have thus far failed to accomplish the results hoped for—first, by having read in our daily reports that transactions in whisky were confined to the contraband article at unlawful prices, with the hope of rendering such transactions as odious as possible; and second, by dropping that article entirely from our daily reports, which is now the case; and while regretting the adjournment of Congress without action on this important subject, I feel that we have not yet performed our whole duty in a matter that is not only demoralizing in the extreme, but in point of revenue to the Government has evidently failed of its object. The subject will, therefore, be brought up before the Board of Managers at an early day, in order that the Association may stand purged of its implied connection with transactions that are almost unanimously denounced by its members. Very resp'y yours,

HOWARD HINCHMAN.

After some debate the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The experience of the past year prove the impossibility of collecting upon all whisky made the tax of $2 per gallon, imposed by the Internal Revenue act:

And whereas, We believe a continuance of the present tax on whisky will benefit only those connected with its illicit distillation, gradually demoralize all in the trade, and inflict positive injury and loss upon all, whether distillers, rectifiers, manufacturers, or commission merchants who, in good faith, comply with the requirements of the law: therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Association that, in order to insure to the Government an adequate revenue, prevent fraud, and give to those who honestly conduct their business that protection which is their right, the tax on all distilled spirits should be at once reduced to twenty cents per gallon, and be collected at the place of distillation.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association be instructed to forward copies of this preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated, to all leading organizations of a commercial character, and that authority be hereby given to have the requisite number of copies printed for that purpose.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT—A MAN CUTS A SMALL BOY WITH A RAZOR.—An outrageous and murderous assault was committed last evening, about half-past nine o'clock, by a middle-aged man upon a little boy of nine years. It seems that the culprit, Jacob Schneider, entertained an ill-will against the boy, named Willie J. Dowling, because the latter had played off some mischievous pranks upon the former at certain times, which excited laughter and ridicule. Instead of taking these symptoms of youthful genius in an affable manner, Schneider grew angry, and, it is said, muttered threats of revenge.

Last evening the mother of the boy sent him to a grocery store, at Nineteenth and Federal streets, with forty-five cents, to purchase articles. As the boy was about to enter the store, Schneider ran out, caught him by the throat, drew a razor, and, to every appearance, attempted to murder the child, but only succeeded in inflicting large and ugly gashes on the left cheek, one extending from the mouth towards the left ear, and slashed as though the razor had been turned in the wound. The boy's screams for help brought to the spot a citizen named Henry J. Wise, who rescued him, and, after a scuffle, arrested Schneider, and brought him to the First District Station, where he was placed under the care of Officer Boggs Alderman Lutz, after a hearing, committed the offender to answer at a further investigation.

RIVER NEWS TO-DAY.—The J. W. Everman, Captain Tuttle, Charleston, S. C., Sunday last, arrived last night at 8 o'clock.

The Wyoming, Captain Teal, elsewhere reported, Savannah, Ga., 70 hours, reached Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's wharf at 5½ P. M. yesterday.

Private despatches announce that the Star of the Union, Captain Cooksey, crossed the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 14th for Philadelphia, via Havana. The telegraphic report brought by the Raleigh, Captain Marshman, of the 6th inst., that she was *en route* for this port a week since, is necessarily founded in error, as she is only due at Havana to-day.

The Juniata, Captain Hoxie, will sail for New Orleans via Havana to-morrow, at 8 A. M.

A GENERAL PUGILISTIC EXCITEMENT.—William Kane yesterday morning entered a house in Spafford street, near Shippen, while under the influence of liquor, and committed an assault on the only inmate, Mary Toland. She not liking this there came a reaction, and Kane was placed *hors de combat* by the vigorous application of a fire poker in the hands of the indomitable Mary. And William was rejoiced to get out of the house, as he was severely cut about the face and arms. An officer came along. Kane was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Strength returning to his manly frame in the afternoon, he jumped the wall that surrounds the hospital, went full speed down Seventh street to Shippen, where he entered a man's house, broke the furniture, smashed things in general, and in his frenzy would have demolished the whole habitation, when the owner arrived, and with two backhanded strokes smote the excited Kane to the floor. An officer was called in. Kane was removed to the station house about ten o'clock in the evening, and has been committed to preserve a more peaceful demeanor, and answer for the damages caused by himself.

COMMENCEMENT OF MONROE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—This educational institution, which has been so successful in time past, under the direction of L. F. Hornor, Principal, holds its commencement this afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, at the school building, on Buttonwood street, below Eleventh. The following is the order of exercises to be observed:—

READING OF THE SCRIPTURES.
Chorus—"Native Home".....F. Abt
PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES.
Song—"Grandma's Advice".....E. Kanski—
Miss Lizzie McDonald
ADDRESS.
Recitation—"John Gilpin".....Miss A. Doerr
Chorus—"Good Night".....F. Abt
Reading—"The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire".....Miss Beckie McKnight
Semi-Chorus—"Waking of the Birds".....Concone
Recitation—"The Life Boat".....Miss Ella Collins
Song—"Kathleen Mavourneen".....Crouch—
Miss Beckie McKnight
Dialogue—"The Letter"...Misses Neall and McKnight
Chorus—"Lutzow's Wild Hunt".....Weber

A FALL IN HAY, which occurred at the corner of Seventh and Diamond streets yesterday afternoon, affected certain corporations and individuals in this wise:—A farmer was driving leisurely along the track, until he arrived where two or three curves and switches intersect each other, when, attempting to turn, one of the fore wheels was wrenched from the axle, letting the load drown in a summary manner, turning it upside down, and dumping the driver, who was seated on top, with disagreeable force into the gutter. That there was no small amount of wrath vented by certain parties connected with the passenger cars in the vicinity, and sighs and sorrow manifested by the unlucky owner of the hay, was evident to all the bystanders. No great damage was done, except to hinder the regular running of the cars on Germantown road.

PETTY LARCENY.—Morris Slatterly, aged nineteen years, has been employed for some time past in a grocery store on the corner of Second and Shippen streets. The proprietor of the establishment has lately missed various articles, not of great value, but enough to satisfy him that they were abstracted through the agency of his clerk. Slatterly was yesterday arrested at his father's residence, owned up to the commission of the theft, and was committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer, in default of bail.

PROVED FATAL.—Elwood Reeder, a little boy of four years, living with his parents, No. 1919 Brown street, died last evening from the injuries he received by falling into a tub of boiling hot lye on Monday afternoon. This sad calamity casts a dark shadow of sorrow over the household of which he was a loved and cherished inmate.

A FATAL AFFRAY.—On Friday last, Charles Enox and John Bonner got into an altercation, during which the latter was severely kicked by his antagonist. Bonner was removed to the Episcopal Hospital, where he died this morning from the effects of his injuries. The police are on the lookout for Enox, but thus far he has succeeded in eluding their vigilance.

"THE BREAKERS."—Those who wish to hear one of the most popular lectures of the day will attend at Musical Fund Hall on to-morrow evening, 18th inst., at which time Rev. T. De Witt Talmage will lecture on the above subject. Tickets may be obtained at Trumpler's, S. E. Corner Seventh and Chestnut streets.

INSULTING FEMALES.—John Anderson, aged thirty-five, was arrested yesterday, at Frankford road and Morris street, for insulting the ladies who happened to pass that way. He was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Senix, and was held to answer in default of $500 bail.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—John Fullerton has been indulging in this favorite pastime of the rough and ready element, at the corner of Amber and Norris streets, and this morning Alderman Senix held him in $500 bail to appear at Court and answer to the charge.

SPRING CLOTHING, of all kinds, Men's, Youth's, and Boys', selling daily in large quantities, at such a reduction in prices as would seem incredible. Call and examine. We are daily introducing new styles.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

JUSTICE TO INVENTORS.—Our neighbor of the *Commercial List* has evidently been speaking without his notes; and in doing so, has ridiculed a most useful invention. We speak from facts when we say the Water-Proof Shirt Front is an admirable invention. No, it is not to encourage dirt, but to preserve a cleanly appearance, without eternally rubbing, starching, and ironing, to the annoyance of the house, and vexing the very life out of the poor housewife. One half the shirts go to the wash because rumpled—without a soil. Six shirts a week to one man, and if he would travel, he must take a washwomen with him to keep him *smooth* (not clean). When the inventor claims, that you may go "to London and back without a change of linen," he means that you will have no need of linen at all; that linen is a pest—easily soiled and easily rumpled. The Water-Proof Shirt Front is intended to be worn over your colored or undershirt. This, when on, looks, for all the world, like fresh laundried linen, and will continue to look so for a month. You may change your shirt as often as necessary to preserve sweetness; but would you have your colored or undershirt washed six times a week? It would be difficult to get up a shirt to look as well as the shirt front aforesaid; and when soiled, you have but to turn to your washstand, and wipe it off gently with a little soap and water. We see in this admirable invention the beginning of a great reform—no less than the final abolition of wash day. Let it come, the quicker the better.

FURNITURE SLIPS OR COVERS.—A large assortment of linen and chintz of every shade and quality, for slips. Can be sold cheaper than at any house in town. Thoroughly competent hands to make, cut, and fit them, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

G. S. C. E.

An unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests, and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make, and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & CO.,

Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

HUNDREDS OF YEARS have witnessed the vain attempts by the medical faculty to discover a remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, but never until now has such a remedy been found. That the true remedy is *now* discovered no one can doubt. *Oxygenized Air* has radically cured *thousands* of Consumptives, and it is the only remedial agent which can cure Tuberculous Consumption.

H. J. HARTWELL, M. D.,
No. 1210 Spruce street.

AUCTION CURTAINS.—A large assortment of every kind of Curtain, from the heaviest *French* lace, cheap at sixty dollars, to the lowest price, Nottingham Curtain, one dollar.

W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, have opened an assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats and Caps—splendid goods. Also, all the novelties in Hats for Gentlemen and Youth.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
Spring Overcoats.
Spring Overcoats.
Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.
Stokes', under the Continental.
Stokes', under the Continental.
Stokes', under the Continental.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera-morbus; and even Asiatic cholera yields to its magic power.—*Montreal Transcript.*

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The particular attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, April 18, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

SHADE AND CURTAIN STORE.—A very elegant assortment of new Shades, new designs, new tints, to be sold at the lowest prices, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DRY, HARSH, UNMANAGEABLE HAIR is soon rendered soft and glossy by Jayne's Hair Tonic, properly applied. This article, by stimulating the scalp, promotes the growth of the hair and prevents it falling out. It is also a capital dressing for the hair, and cleanses it from dandruff. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS," and has proved that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy *par excellence* for the cure of cough, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat, and influenza. It cures coughs and colds *instanter!* It soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

VERANDAH AWNINGS! VERANDAH AWNINGS!—Striped Awnings for windows, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.

J. S. LASH & CO.

SHADES, CURTAINS, AWNINGS, BEDDING, Upholstery, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CONRAD BROTHERS, Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Toilet and Fancy Articles, No. 1107 Chesnut street, Girard Row, Philadelphia.

SEE the auction Lace Curtains, truly elegant and very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPRING UNDERCLOTHING. McINTIRE & BRO.
Spring Underclothing. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Underclothing. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Underclothing. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut Street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HERSTER—GRISWOLD.—At New York, by the Rev. Charles Worsidlo, Mr JACOB S. HERSTER, of Easton, to Mrs. JENNIE E. GRISWOLD, of Philadelphia.

TRIPLER—SOWER.—On the 13th of September, 1865, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, WILLIAM TRIPLER to Miss MARY KATE SOWER, all of this city.

DIED.

ENBURG.—On the 15th instant, ANDREW SYLVESTER, son of Andrew and Maria Enburg, aged 19 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Rescue Council, Junior O. U. A. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1617 Ross street, on Friday, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FERGUSON.—On the 15th instant, JOHN FERGUSON, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 609 S. Fourth street, below South, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. Solemn High Mass at St. Philip's Church. Interment at the Cathedral Cemetery.

KERNS.—On the 15th instant, JACOB KERNS, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Franklin Fire Company, also the Flomerfelt B. B. C., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 605 Moss street, below Seventh, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

LEVER.—On the 15th instant, AMELIA, wife of Xavier Lever, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 2250 Shippen street.

MCCHRYSTAL.—On the 16th instant, PATRICK MCCHRYSTAL, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Joseph's Hospital, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

MEYERS.—On the 15th instant, C. C. MEYERS, in his 21st year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Independent Council, No. 8, Junior O. U. A. M., and Alvin B. B. C., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1012 Randolph street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DISSTON'S HAND, RIP, AND BACK SAWS, Butchers' Bow Saws, Compass, Wood; and Web Saws; Patent and Regular Key-hole Saws. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TWO EXPANSION BRACE BITS WILL BORE holes from ⅜ to 3 inches, and cost much less than a full set of the various sizes of auger bits. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE FLEXIBLE KEY RING WILL HOLD more keys, with less inconvenience in your pocket, and is easier to open than the usual kinds. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE AT 56¼ CENTS PER ACRE.—One million acres of Agricultural Land Warrants, in 160 acre pieces, issued to the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Indiana. For sale in lots to suit. Large lots at 50¼ cents per acre, single pieces at 60 cents per acre.

Apply to HERVES, EWING & CO., Bankers, No. 50 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 WALL Street, New York.
G. F. LEWIS, or FISHER, BOOTH & CO., Bankers, Detroit, Michigan.
1t*5p

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 4 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
4 17 2m8p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9p

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.
4 11 6m5p

FINE CHOCOLATE.
FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialities in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
JAPANNED WARE,
WOODEN-WARE.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma when not caused by organic diseases of the heart, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, a Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons, among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:—

A. R. Steward, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquidas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Franklin Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 S. Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 229 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert B. Wilson, U. S. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis, catarrh; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn; bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1227 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N.Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth; No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, of long standing; seven years; Mrs. E. Butler, No. 720 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouze, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 483 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner of Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; Mr. Erickson, No. 1822 Pine street; Thomas Simpson, No. 1314 Front street; W. S. Smith, No. 1629 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown, William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. ——, Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office. All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH.
NO. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
1 30 wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

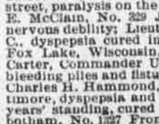
INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENTED VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street, South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 am

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost 11 7p



HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.
"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.
"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day."
3 22 6mw
Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets

REMOVED.
JOHN THORNLEY,
INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY
No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,
Above Fifth, North Side,
Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311), PHILADELPHIA.
MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE,
And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 1mrp*

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, April 17.

Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

It is understood that the Finance Committee have reported against Magilton, and it has been determined to confirm Joseph L. Cake, Democrat—Buckalew's candidate for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia—he having made his peace with the Republican Senators. His brother, Representative Cake, is here, urging his confirmation, besides other leading Republicans who recommend it. It is expected that another Slate for the vacant Philadelphia offices will be sent in this afternoon. Parties interested are busily engaged in fixing it up.

The Adjournment.

The prospect of an adjournment of the Senate on Thursday is not good. The President is determined not to be hurried in his nominations.

Reconstruction.

The President's intimate friends assert that he is now using his influence to induce the South to reorganize at once under the Reconstruction act.

General Sheridan.

The President is receiving many complaints from Louisiana against General Sheridan, but he will neither remove him nor revoke any of his orders.

The Austrian Mission.

The President will appoint a Minister to Austria when the Senate adjourns, if it refuses to confirm any of his nominations, under the advice of the Attorney-General. The Senate will probably declare by resolution that the office is not vacant, before adjournment.

The Colored People About.

The colored associations which did not parade yesterday afternoon are out to-day, making quite a display.

United States Senate—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Mr. Anthony offered a resolution that the time of adjournment *sine die* be further extended until Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Sumner suggested Saturday. The subject lies over.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to revise the rules of the Senate, and report thereon next session.

The President appointed Messrs. Anthony, Pomeroy, and Edmundson such Committee.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, providing an additional number of copies of the Bankrupt act, one thousand, for the use of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (N. J.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire and report at the next session what measures can be devised to make the Agricultural Department more efficient.

The Senate went into executive session.

Floods in the West.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Accounts from upper Missouri say that the high water of the Platte river has caused great damage to the Omaha branch of the Pacific Railroad, and no trains are running at present, forty miles of track being under water, and the bridges over the North Platte and South Fork are so badly damaged as to be unsafe for crossing.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad across Iowa is also badly damaged by the overflow, and the trains are unable to run.

Municipal Elections.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The average majority for the Republican ticket yesterday was 3851, that for the Mayor being 3033. The Council stands, 24 Republicans and 8 Democrats. The total vote was less than 20,000.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 17.—At the election yesterday the entire Republican ticket was elected, being a gain of a Mayor and two Aldermen over last year.

From Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 17.—On Monday the Western Railroad commenced operating its double track from this city to Russell, sixteen miles. Only twenty-two miles remain to be built to complete the entire double track from Boston to Albany.

The Maine Law.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 17.—The Liquor law is now strictly enforced in this State. A grocer of this city was arrested this morning, and fined for selling one glass of new cider. After the first week in June, all similar offenses will be punished by imprisonment.

Cincinnati Iron Moulders on a Strike.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—The iron moulders in this city are on a strike. Four hundred of them are out of employment.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 86¼; Reading, 99¾; Canton, 42¾; Erie Railroad, 55½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 68½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 89½; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 96½; Illinois Central, 118¾; Cumberland preferred, 29½; Virginia 6s, 63¼; Missouri 6s, 94; Hudson River, 90. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109¾; do. 1864, 108; do. 1865, 107¾; do. new issue, 107¾; Ten-forties, 99; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106¾; all others, 105¾. Sterling, 109; Sight, 109¾. Gold, 135¼.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness: also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Up

MODERN BEAU BRUMMELLISM.

Beau Brummell was the dandy of his day, and a dandy of a peculiar kind. Etymologists tell us that the word "dandy" is derived from the French *dandin*, or "ninny," or from the Italian *dandola*, or "toy." Hence a dandy means one who dresses himself like a doll, a fop, a coxcomb, a ninny. The peculiar type which was especially represented by the famous Brummell was combined with an amount of fastidiousness and helplessness to which there is no parallel. He was a remarkable instance of a man pushing himself into a grade of society to which he had no claim, by dint of a certain amount of assurance and a high estimation of himself. There is nothing more true than the saying that the world takes a man at the value he sets upon himself. He who depreciates himself by a humility, whether true or false, will not be esteemed by the world at large. The dealer who cries "stinking fish" is not likely to find much custom for his wares. Let a man assert himself, and lay claim to a certain amount of wisdom, and talk like an oracle, and the chances are that, unless he is a fool, the world, having neither time nor inclination to go into the matter, will take him at his own valuation. It only requires perseverance, an indomitable will, and inordinate self-esteem, combined with a certain amount of tact, which in this instance might almost be better called an instinct of self-preservation, which prevents a man from showing the cards which he holds in his own hands. Some people are easily imposed upon by silence, and are apt to attribute depth of learning and profundity of thought to the man who is silent, for no other reason than that he has nothing to say. Coleridge says, "Silence does not always mark wisdom;" and goes on to irrlate an anecdote in illustration. "I was at dinner, some time ago, in company with a man who listened to me and said nothing for a long time; but he nodded his head, and I thought him intelligent. At length, towards the end of dinner, some apple dumplings were placed on the table, and my man had no sooner seen them than he burst forth with 'Them's the jockeys for me!' He destroyed whatever prestige he had acquired by his silence by showing his folly." Had he remained silent, Coleridge might have continued to think him intelligent. The man who is wise enough to keep his own counsel while he lays claim to superior gifts, will probably get credit for all he claims.

In Brummell we have a remarkable instance of a man valued according to his own estimate of himself. Possessing no great mental gifts, he worked his way into the highest ranks of society, until he came into the very presence of royalty, where he made himself necessary by the force of will, assurance, and self-conceit, which had already obtained for him so great a reputation, that to be spoken to by Brummell, and to dress like him, was the ambition of all the dandies of the day. No doubt he possessed great graces of the body, as well as the natural gift of an almost faultless taste—otherwise it would be impossible fully to account for the completeness of his success while he basked in the sunshine of royal favor. He was the very type of dandies—

> "neat, trimly dressed,
> Fresh as a bridegroom * * * *
> He was perfumed like a milliner,
> And 'twixt his finge." and his thumb he held
> A pounce-box, which ever and anon
> He gave his nose, and look't away again."

Stories without end are told of him, all pointing to him as the great oracle in dress. No lady ever required the attention of her handmaid more than Brummell demanded the assistance of his valet during the tedious operation of his toilet. The great secret of tying a cravat was known only to Brummell and his set; and it is reported of him that his servant was seen to leave his presence with a large quantity of tumbled cravats, which, on being interrogated, he said were "failures," so important were cravats in those days, and so critical the tying of them. His fastidiousness and helplessness are exhibited side by side in this anecdote. The one, that there should have been so many "failures" before he could be satisfied; the other, that he should have required the assistance of a valet, or, indeed, of any hand except his own in tying it.

The fastidiousness and helplessness are not, however, confined to any age. Indolence, conceit, love of dress, and helplessness, will always exist so long as we have bodies to pamper and to deck. There will always be men who devote much time and thought to their personal appearance, who "shine so brisk, and smell so sweet, and talk so like a waiting gentlewoman;" men who try on coat after coat, and waistcoat after waistcoat, that their effect may be faultless; who consider harmony of color, and the cut of a coat, or the fit of a shoe or a boot, matters of the greatest moment in life; who, whether beardless boys or elderly men, never pass a looking-glass without stealing sly glances at themselves, and never move except with care and caution, lest the arrangement of their hair, or some portion of their toilet should be marred. The elderly dandies study to be *bien conserves*, while the younger ones care only never to be behind the fashion of the day, be it what it may. In a certain listlessness of manner they, like Brummell, demand the constant attention of a valet. They require him to stand behind them and arrange the parting of their hair at the back of the head, and to smooth it, to make the collar and tie tie well, to tighten the waistcoat, and put on the coat artistically, and press out any creases, to put the right quantity of perfume on the handkerchief, and, in fine, to be responsible for their appearance. These dandies cannot lace or unlace their own boots; they cannot take off their own coats; and never for a moment dream of packing their own clothes, or of looking after their own luggage when they travel. They look for, expect, and demand an amount of attention which any, who do not happen to be somewhat behind the scenes, would suppose none but the most helpless of women would require.

It by no means follows that they have been brought up in Sybarite habits. Love of ease, love of self-importance, or a mistaken idea that it indicates high breeding, have led to this unmanliness. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that they who have been most accustomed to what are called the luxuries of life from their very cradle, are the most dependent upon them. Perhaps some of the most independent men are to be found among those who have all their lives been in the full enjoyment of every comfort, while, on the other hand, they who have come into possession of them only recently, and by a lucky stroke of fortune, lay the most stress upon them, and are very tenacious of them, as if the secret of true happiness were bound up in them. Nothing illustrates this more than the noble and manly way in which some of those who had been brought up in the very lap of luxury, bore the hardships and adversities of a soldier's life during the war in the Crimea. Then it was that the true metal showed itself; that good blood proved itself by noble deeds.

It cannot be denied that it would be difficult to devise anything more hideous or unbecoming than the dress of a gentleman of the nineteenth century. It may be easy and comfortable, and a wider margin may be allowed to the caprice of individuals; but, in all its forms, it is ugly and deficient in both picturesque and pictorial effect. One of the great charms of Vandyke's pictures, apart, of course, from their exquisite painting, lies in the dress. They are all such courtly gentlemen, and one feels such good company as one addresses them. Theirs was no fancy dress put on for the occasion, no special dandyism for the ordinary dress of the times, but the of their rank and position such as men tomed to wear. There was much a were accustomed in dress formerly than now e ch more etiquette was much more formality exists, just as there Ruffles and buckles, silk in all they did. were not adopted especiall hose and doublets, voted than his neighbor by any one more devoted of dress. to the love and science

Men and women wer e more courteous to one another, outwardly a least, than they now are. Children rose up at the entrance of their parents, and did not resume their seats while they were standing. No man would address any lady in public with his head covered. Young men would take off their hats even to their equals, always to their elders. The old *minuet de la cour* was a very sedate kind of dance compared with those of the present day. If we have gained in freedom, we have lost a great deal of outward mutual respect. Much of what we mean still remains on the Continent, where there is a considerable distinction between the various classes in matters of dress. The peasant has his or her style, and the nobles theirs, while the intermediate classes have their distinctive styles. These distinctions are now abolished. We have no national costume; and the lowest menials endeavor to imitate, to the best of their power, the grandest lords and ladies in the land.

It would be a great mistake to infer, from the pictures which have been handed down to us, that there was more dandyism formerly than now. Who would lay anything of the kind to the charge of Lord Nelson? Yet we find him represented to us, in paintings descriptive of his great naval action, dressed in knee-breeches, silk stockings, and all the accessories of a court dress.

It was the custom which prevailed at that period, and is by means a fashion in the sense in which the word is used to denote super-excellence and super-fastidiousness in dress. At the death of Lord Nelson the officers who surrounded that great hero are depicted dressed according to the custom which was as much *de rigueur* as it is now for officers in the army and navy to put on their uniforms when they go into the presence of royalty. To compare small things with great, we find that Lord Winchelsea's Eleven played at cricket in silver-laced hats, knee-breeches, and silk stockings. Bumps and even blood would occasionally show and come through the stockings; and it is related of one man that he tore a finger-nail off against his shoe-buckle in picking up a ball! There must have been a very different kind of bowling then to that which now prevails, if we may judge from the necessity for pads of all kinds and descriptions, and when, in spite of pads and gloves, fingers and, occasionally, even legs are broken by the excessive violence of the bowling.

The formality and courtliness of dress which existed even to so late a period as that to which we have referred, may be said to have gone out with hoops and powder. Our ancestors, no doubt, deplored the changes which took place in their days, and sighed over the introduction of novelties, the freedom or license, as it may be called, in dress in our times would have shocked their sense of propriety, for we find an amusing account in the *Spectator* of the alarm felt at the way in which ladies dressed themselves for riding, "in a hat and feather, a riding-coat and periwig, or at least tying up their hair in a bag or ribbon, in imitation of the smart part of the opposite sex," which the astonished countryman described as "a gentleman in a coat and hat."

There can be no doubt that a certain amount of attention to dress is necessary, so far as it effects personal cleanliness and neatness. A well-dressed man, that is to say, a man who dresses like a gentleman, neither like a fop, nor a clerk, nor a tailor who makes his own back his advertisement, is sure to be well received in all good society. Goldsmith says that "Processions, cavalcades, and all that fund of gay trippery furnished out by tailors, barbers, and tirewomen, mechanically influence the mind into veneration; an emperor in his nightcap would not meet with half the respect of an emperor with a crown." The only complaint made against our gracious Queen, when she visited Ireland, by some of her poor Irish subjects, was that "she was dressed like any other lady, and had no crown on her head." There is much worldly wisdom in paying some heed to the adornment of the outer man. It is a good letter of introduction; but when it goes beyond that, and branches out into excesses of foppery, it becomes unmanly, and, as such, cannot be too much condemned. When young men are either so helpless or fastidious that the constant presence of a valet during their toilet is a *sine qua non;* that the parting at the back of the head requires as much attention as a lady's "back hair;" it is time, indeed, that some such satirist as the old *Spectator* should rise up and turn them into ridicule.

But of all the fops in existence, the old fop is the most contemptible. A man who has outlived his generation; who trips like Agag "delicately," to hide the infirmities of age or affect a youth that has long ceased; who competes with the young men of the day in his attentions to the fair sex; who dresses in the very extreme of the prevailing fashion of the day, with shirts elaborately embroidered, and wristbands fastened together with conspicuously magnificent sleeve-links, which he is always putting down, either to show them or to establish the fact, which no one would care to dispute, that he has a clean shirt to his back; who is scented and perfumed; whose wig, faultlessly made, is judiciously sprinkled with a few grey hairs that it may appear to be his own hair, when he has long ceased to have any to boast of; who uses dyes and cosmetics that the marks of age may be obliterated and the bloom of youth imitated; who is in a flutter of delight when any one conversant with his weakness is kind enough to mistake him for his own son or the husband of one of his daughters; such a man is an object of both pity and contempt. When age is not accompanied by wisdom, but exhibits only the folly of which man's weakness is capable, it is a hopeless case.

Dirty fops are an especial abomination. Men, young or old, who are at great pains to adorn themselves without the most scrupulous regard to cleanliness; who wear many rings upon very indifferently washed fingers; who hang themselves in chains of gold; whose shirt fronts present the greatest variety, at different times, of the most costly jewelry; whose discolored teeth and ill-brushed hair are a revelation in themselves—such men only make their defect the more conspicuous by the decorations with which they overlay it.

It is related of a *grande dame* who was remarkable for her wit and beauty, that she rejected a man of considerable note in the world, as well as an "exquisite," of his day, and who was one of her most devoted admirers, for no other reason than that she saw ensconced between his teeth, when he made his appearance at breakfast, a piece of spinach which she had noticed the evening before. It is impossible for any one, whether man, woman, or child, to be too particular about cleanliness of person and of habits. In these days, when there are such facilities for washing, and when all appliances are so easy of attainment, it is perfectly inexcusable in any one to fail in cleanliness; and of all people, the fop, who professes to make his person his study, is the most inexcusable if he neglect the fundamental principle of dandyism, which is, in fact, its chief, if not its only recommendation.

It has been said that the youth who is not more or less a dandy will grow into an untidy, slovenly man. There may be some truth in this. Indeed, we should be sorry to see any young man altogether indifferent about his personal appearance. It is not that which offends. It is rather the excess to which it is carried; when self becomes the all-absorbing subject upon which thought, time, and labor are spent; when it degenerates into foppery, into an effeminacy, into a certain listlessness, helplessness, and affectation which are unworthy of a man. It is the finicalness of dandyism, and not its neatness and cleanliness, that we quarrel with, on the principle that whatever detracts from manliness is unworthy of a man.—*London Society.*

How the Ten-Hour Plan Works.—The Fall River (Mass.) *News* has the following pleasant item:—

"Fall River already experiences the beneficial effects of the shortened hours. It is pleasant to see the cheerful faces turned homeward from the mills before the sun has set. Faule-finding and bitterness on the part of the operatives in regard to long hours of labor are no longer heard, and our mills and streets are not the scenes of strikes and angry discussion. The evening schools have made better progress, and business at the police court has not increased from the change."

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wfm3m

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 14p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [8 26]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
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8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
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FRAMES TO ORDER.
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3 21 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.
HAVE JUST OPENED
One lot of Plaid Silk Poplins, $1'20 a yard.
Fine Quality French Percales.
All-wool Delaines, choice shades.
Melange Poplins, very cheap.
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpaca.
Gros Grain Black Silks, cheap.
Plaid and Stripe Scotch Ginghams.
Black and White Balmoral Skirts.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Just opened, a large lot of Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
White Piques, 50, 60, 62½, 65, 75, 80c., and $1.
Buff Piques, 75 cents per yard.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsook, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, and White Tarletans.
A new lot of Figured Swiss Mulls, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
Colored Alhambra Quilts.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Apron Bird-Eye and Nursery Diapers
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Best makes Shirting, Pillow-case, and Sheeting Muslins.
Just opened, a large lot of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Buff, White, and Colored Berlin Gloves.
Children's Buff, White and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Cloths suitable for Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques.
A cheap lot of all-wool Cassimeres.
Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
WILL OPEN TO-DAY
One case double width all wool Delaines, choice colors, best goods yet offered, 68c. a yard.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 85c., etc.
Yard wide Spring Chintzes, 25c.
Plain and Figured Percales, Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Plaid Poil de Chevres, etc.
DOMESTICS
at reduced prices.
2000 yards Bleached Muslin at 12½c., worth 15c. by the case
Bleached Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, 50c.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25c.
Real Water Twist Bleached Muslin, 20c.
Best makes of Bleached Muslins.
One bale of good Russia Crash, 12c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, reduced prices
Best 50c. all wool Flannel in city.
Yard wide Domet Flannel, 37½c.
Meltons, for boys' wear, 68c.
Spring Balmorals, $1'25.
WHITE GOODS: WHITE GOODS:
Marseilles Quilts, from auction, bargains.
Large Plaid Nainsooks, 50, 55, 60, and 65c.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½c., etc.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirred Muslins, White Marseilles, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 18c.
50 doz. Misses' Linen Hdkfs., 10c.
Butcher Linen, 40 inches wide, 56 and 62½c.
Gents' Spring and Summer Underwear.
Gents' Neck-ties, Suspenders Hdkfs., etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Ladies' Spring Gloves, 20c. up.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
G. F. Velvet Ribbons, all widths.
3000 Linen Fans, at all prices, etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
4 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

RE-OPENING OF
MYERS'
"New Mourning Store."
This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of
MOURNING MILLINERY,
Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.
NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,
"GIRARD ROW."
A. MYERS,
3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!
NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.
IN FACT,
THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,
Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.
"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."
THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.
Established in 1853. [3 16 3mSp
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

KID GLOVES.
"ANGELE."
This Glove being cut by the
SYSTEME JOSEPHINE,
WITHOUT SEAM ON SIDE, renders it the best fitting Glove imported.
The extensive sale of it by First-Class Retailers in New York, in competition with other makes, is a guarantee of its quality.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1'25, $1'37, and $1'50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1'75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1'50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Tinsel Veils from $2'50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 4 6 1m

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
4 3 1m] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
ALEX. BENSON & CO.
JOHN E. FOX & CO.
CHARLES EMORY & CO.
FREDERICK STEEB.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
GLENDENNING & DAVIS.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
BIOREN & CO.
EDWARD ROBINS & CO.
GEORGE J. BOYD.
BARKER, BROS. & CO.
KNIGHT & GRAFF.
ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
BULL & NORTH.
4 3 1m] S. HARVEY THOMAS.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA
6 PER CENT. LOAN.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
4 21m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN
For Sale, Without Commission,
BY
J. E. RIDGWAY
BANKER,
1m NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,
FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, by
COCHRAN & GOWEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
4 3 1m] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW $23,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
4 3 1m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE.
NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
4 6 12tr NO. 110 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE.
NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
4 13 12tr NO. 110 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 26 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., NO. 3 NASSAU
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK
NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.
CONVERSIONS MADE OF
7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 12
7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at high market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 2 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
4 24rp] No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
2 6tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, | William Ervien, | Sam'l A. Bispham,
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Nathan Hilles. | B. Rowland, Jr., | Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth3m No. 209 N. SECOND Street,

SOCIAL STRATA OF LONDON.

The social stratification of London streets (says Belgravia), is seen to the best advantage in the course of a walk from, say, Farringdon street to Hyde Park Corner. In the course of this walk you meet with thirty or forty distinct types of men, who may be broadly taken as belonging to the same social class, but who possess, nevertheless, individualities which a skilled observer will have very little difficulty in detecting.

OLD BAILEY WITNESSES.

If we start westward from St. Paul's Churchyard, the first important type that we meet with is the Old Bailey witness. And it is curious to observe how wonderfully alike these Old Bailey witnesses are, considering that they are not brought together by any process of selection. They are merely a "fortuitous concourse of atoms," brought into contact by totally distinct chains of circumstance. They have, probably, no concern in common, save the desire to procure the conviction or acquittal of the prisoners in whom they are respectively interested; but they seem to be drawn from precisely the same class of society, and to be, moreover, on intimate terms with each other. They all look as if they had been waiting about the corner of Ludgate Hill and the Old Bailey for months past, and had had no opportunity of attending to their toilets during the time. They all look mildewy and unwholesome; and they wear, for the most part, the same look of painful preoccupation.

"BETTING MEN."

Who are these seedy, gin-flavored, red-nosed, knowing-looking fellows, who hang about the corner, common to Bridge street and Fleet street? They occupy the whole breadth of the footway, and so drive respectable passers-by into the muddy roadway. They are betting-men, and they are busy with their books on the principal forthcoming "events." A curious feature of these gentry is, that their toilet is spruce, and, to a certain extent, neat, though decidedly flashy, as regards the upper part of their persons; but the lower you go down, the seedier they get. Their hats are old, but they are glossy, notwithstanding—glossy with the gloss they derive from the application of wet sponges; their collars are often clean, and their neckscarfs are arranged with an elaborate precision which you would look for in vain among members of recognized professions; you will find them secured with a thick gold pin, and this thick gold pin will be stuck, with mathematical precision, right into their exact centres. But after this comes a falling off. The coat, which once was blue or green, is a rusty brown, except in those parts which are partially protected from atmospheric and other influences by the collar, pocket-flaps, and arms, and from which you may obtain a clue that will guide you to the garment's original color. But, bad as are their coats, they are quite respectable when the trousers are taken into consideration; and the trousers are evidently ashamed (and with reason) of their association with the boots. I suppose that this anomalous state of things is to be accounted for by the fact that these gentlemen transact their business in great crowds, and the lower part of their persons being consequently concealed from view, they do not see the necessity of spending much money upon its adornment.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS."

Between this and Chancery Lane, the predominant feature in the crowd will be a number of seedy, rather dirty, but more or less intellectual-looking men, with long hair, unkempt beards, and no gloves. These are probably journalists. They all know each other and they are all very sociably disposed. So much so, indeed, that they find it a work of time to get from one end of Fleet street to the other.

PRINTERS AND DEVILS.

Other features of this eastward half of Fleet street, are pale-faced men, with shock heads, and weak eyes, who go about in shirt-sleeves and slippers, and small boys with smudgy faces, big dirty calico aprons, and arms bared to the elbow. These are printers and "devils." They are to be found in great numbers about the turnings north of Fleet street, especially Wine Office Court, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. They will turn up again when we have passed the Church of St. Mary in the Strand.

BARRISTERS AND BAR-STUDENTS.

Now we come under Temple influences. The ugly, clever-looking men, with powerful mouths and firm upper lips, who are dressed carelessly enough, but who look like gentlemen notwithstanding, are barristers, eminent at Westminster and Guildhall. It may be taken as a tolerably safe rule that, the shabbier the barrister, the more he has to do. There are certainly such things as dandy Queen's Counsel, and needy men in their first year to be found; but these may be taken as the exceptions which are said to prove every rule. The string of gentlemanly, well-dressed young fellows who are turning into Inner Temple Lane, as we pass, are bar-students, who are bound for the Common Law lecture, in Inner Temple Hall. They are smart enough now; but, ten years hence, if they attain anything like success in the profession they have chosen, they will be as careless as to their personal appearance as they are now particular. The snuffy, dried-up old gentleman, who is crossing the road towards Chancery Lane, and who would look like an undertaker's mute, if we judged him by his clothes alone, is an eminent common-law judge, on his way to Judges' Chambers in Searjeants' Inn.

INVENTORS AND GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Temple influences extend to Essex street; and from Essex street to Somerset House there is little to remark in the passers-by, except that there is a certain rustic look about many of them, combined with an expression of thoughtful anxiety on their faces, which suggests that they are inventors, and would-be patentees, who are occupying temporary lodgings in Norfolk and Arundel streets. Passing a group of raw youths, who are King's College students, we find ourselves in the midst of a crowd of passengers, most of whom are Government clerks. These are gentlemanly-looking young men, who are *employés* in the Admiralty and Audit Offices, and others, not quite so gentlemanly, who devote their attention to the innumerable details of the Inland Revenue.

THEATRICAL CHARACTERS.

As soon as we have passed Wellington street, the Strand assumes a theatrical tone, which there is no mistaking. Close-shaven men, with new hats, blue chins, and moustachios, pervade the thoroughfare in twos and threes, between Wellington street and Lacy's, the theatrical bookseller. Young ladies—whose faces you seem to know, but you can't think where you have seen them—pass and repass, nodding to the blue-chinned gentlemen, whose appearance is not altogether unfamiliar to you, although you can't make out, for the life of you, where you and they have met. These are actors and actresses—not of the first rank in the profession perhaps, but decent, middle-class professionals, whose names, at all events, are known to you, if you are a pretty regular theatre-goer. They are going to, or coming from rehearsal; or perhaps the gentlemen are out of engagements, and having no "lengths" to study, and no rehearsals to attend, find a consolation in spending the tedious day in the neighborhood of the theatrical taverns and small clubs, with which the district north of the Strand abounds; and, perhaps, the ladies are bound for their afternoon coffee and buns at Creighton's.

AUTHORS.

The interval between Southampton street and the Adelphi may be regarded as the peculiar property of dramatists, actors, essayists, and authors of every reputable class. Three or four well-known literary and theatrical clubs are within a few hundred yards of this classic spot; and it will rarely happen that you can traverse the short distance between Southampton street and the Adelphi, without meeting some one whose name, at all events, is, or should be familiar to you, if you pretend to be at all *au fait* in literary or theatrical affairs. This is particularly the case on a Saturday afternoon. New pieces of importance are usually produced on Saturday nights now-a-days; and the actors, dramatists, and critics who are interested in the result, usually dine at one or other of the clubs to which I have alluded, before they proceed to the "business of the evening."

"SENIOR" CLUB-MEN.

The interval between the Adelphi and Pall Mall has, perhaps, less individuality than any other portion of the route we have chosen. We will, if you please, avoid the Haymarket and make our way westward through Pall Mall. After passing an unsavory collection of Jew cigar-dealers, distinguished foreigners, and cheap little men about town, which infests the Colonnade, we reach the eastern limit of West End life. Pall Mall is, as everybody knows, the headquarters of London clubdom. The first indication of this is to be found in the pursy, mottle-faced old warriors who are to be seen going in and out of the "Senior." They do not lounge on the steps of their club, these mottle-faced old gentlemen, as do their younger brethren of the "Rag." They go in and come out with an air of doing it with a purpose; for the most part, their days of lounging and loafing about London are long past. They have been bucks of the first water in their day; but their day is gone by, and, though they are bucks still, they are bucks with a smack rather of the Regency than of the Victoria era. They still stick to the high collars, stiff satin stock, curly hat, and tight straps of forty years ago; but, for all their accuracy of dress and punctilio of manner, these old gentlemen, as a rule, are very jolly old gentlemen indeed, when they get together. They have good stories to tell about this or that dowager—when she was a reigning beauty in '23, though, for matter of that, they do not confine their attention to dowagers. The beauties of '23 have grown old in mind as well as in body; but the dashing subs who admired them then, have remained much as they were, save in the matter of rank and outward appearance. Their faces are redder, and their moustaches whiter, their sword-belts have been let out some half dozen holes, and their morning headaches have given way to chronic gout; but their tastes are those of young fellows of thirty, nevertheless. They have the reputation of being stern old pipeclayists, and the stiff high stock, cross-belts, and white-braided coattee, find staunch advocates among them still. Many of them are decrepit enough now; but see them on a *levée* day; decrepitude never looks so well as when decked out in stars, medals, and K. C. B. ribbons, and passers-by, who would not hesitate to sneer at the quiet and rather eccentric looking old gentleman in clothes of superannuated cut as a "mouldy old fogy," step respectfully aside to allow him to pass, when decked in the bravery he has won in the Peninsula, India, and the Crimea.

ATHENÆUM CLUB-MEN.

Who are these solemn old gentlemen, with gold eye-glasses, and ugly, but intelligent faces, who are turning in and out of the building at the opposite corner of Waterloo Place? They are members of the Athenæum, the most eminent, from an intellectual point of view, and the most unsociable from a domestic point of view, of all the first-class in London. These grave old gentlemen are distinguished antiquarians, adventurous travellers, eminent divines, successful barristers, popular novelists, and first-class essayists. If you want to make one of them, you must wait patiently for the fifteen years or so which must elapse between your nomination and election—don't be deterred by the consideration that you are not an eminent man now—you may be utterly unknown to every soul in England, except your relations and your tradespeople at the date of your nomination, and Great Britain may ring with your fame long before your election. You will have plenty of time between those two dates, to make for yourself a famous name—and to lose it, and be utterly forgotten, too, for matter of that.

OTHER CLUBDOM.

These busy, independent-looking gentlemen are members of the Reform Club; and those remarkable, gentlemanly-looking old Conservatives are members of the Carlton—two clubs that sit side by side, and frown at each other out of the corners of their eyes, like two old ladies who are not "on terms," but who happen to rent adjoining stalls at the opera.

Another batch of dashing-going civil servants are hovering about the entrance to the War Office; and, opposite, a group of smart young warriors are lounging about the steps of the Rag. These young gentlemen are a fair type of better middle-class young Englishmen. They are generally well-dressed; they smoke fair cigars; they are honorable; they are in debt; they are brave; they are rather fast; but, nevertheless, they are gentlemanly. I should like to talk about them for two or three pages more, for I take a kindly pleasure in studying the ways and means of these military and civil servants of the Crown; but the exigencies of time and space will only allow me to glance at them *en passant*. The British linesman is altogether a peculiar being—utterly unlike any other member of any other profession, and he deserves an essay to himself. As you see him here on the steps of the Rag, he is probably up from Aldershott, Canterbury, or Colchester, for a few days in Piccadilly, the Burlington Arcade, and (in the season) Rotten Row and the drive—and for a few nights at the burlesque theatres.

Passing the gloomy portals of the Oxford and Cambridge Club, with its clerical and country gentlemen members, and the snug little "Guards," with its soldierly, aristocratic *habitués*, we come upon St. James street, where the constituents of all the clubs in Pall Mall, besides those of Arthur's, White's, Boodle's, the Conservative, the St. James, the New University, and half-a-dozen others, meet on common ground, and so on into Piccadilly, where the stream of West End life is considerably adulterated by the admixture of a powerful trade element, which, however, may be said to cease where the Green Park begins, and from this point to Hyde Park Corner, the people you meet are, for the most part, such as those you found in Pall Mall, together with a considerable sprinkling of the mercantile and clerkly element, especially between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

HAVING COMPLETED OUR ARrangements for direct importation we are enabled to offer all the favorite brands of

CHAMPAGNES

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

We have now in Store and in Bond—

- BASKETS PIPER HEIDSIECK,
- BASKETS HEIDSIECK & CO.,
- MOET & CHANDON'S SILLERY
- CASES VEUVE CLIQUOT
- CASES MUMM'S VERZENAY,
- CASES MUMM'S ROYAL ROSE,
- CASES MUMM'S CABINET,
- CASES MUMM'S EXTRA DRY,
- CASES MUMM'S GOLD SEAL,
- CASES GREEN SEAL,
- CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Blanche),
- CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Noire),
- CASES LAC D'OR,
- CASES CARTE D'OR

AND MANY OTHER BRANDS.

The attention of Grocers Hotels, and Private Families respectfully solicited.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

1 19 mwfsmrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free

OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866,

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfsm4p*

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We have now the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR BOYS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A large assortment of

Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres

FOR GENTLEMEN TO ORDER FROM

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

3 30 smwlmrp ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street,

Call the attention of the public to their Stock of

FINE CLOTHING.

Also, to the large assortment of NEW STYLE PIECE GOODS for Spring Wear.

Our Measure Department is so organized that gentlemen can feel every confidence that the garments obtained will be ma in the best manner and latest style.

4 5 fmwlm] C. SOMERS & SON.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to

NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

(Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine 3 26 2w

SPRING AND SUMMER

OPENING,

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1867,

AT

MRS. E. KEYSER'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

4 15 6trp] NO. 1227 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS

EQUAL TO OIL PAINTINGS.

Consisting of the Group of Quails, Little Chickens, Duckling's, Victory, Winter Crowned Wren, Ruby Wren, Piper and Nut-Crackers, the Awakening, the Sisters, American Gem Landscapes, 35 Kinds Scripture Texts, Mottoes, etc.; Album and Sunday School Cards, Sea and Wood Mosses, Butterflies, Autumn Leaves, Roses, etc. etc. A splendid assortment for sale by

G. W. PITCHER,

Dealer in Albums, Photographs, Pictures,

And Manufacturer of Frames of all styles,

3 29 1m] NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET

All the New Books on hand as soon as issued.

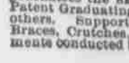
T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.



PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 S NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments Conducted by a Lady.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.) AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

April 18, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a large and desirable assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [4 13 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

April 18, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Embracing full lines white cambrics, Bishop's lawns, Nainsook and tape checks, satin stripes, and India twills, of a favorite importation.

5000 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

Full lines ⅜ and ½ pleds, fancy, hemstitched, and hemmed linen cambric handkerchiefs, fresh goods, of a very favorite make. [4 18 2t

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [4 12 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 19, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 13 3t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF GERMAN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

On Friday,

April 19, by catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, by order of Mr. F. W. REIMER,

25,000 dozen German hosiery.

10,000 dozen gloves and gauntlets, of the choicest qualities and styles, viz.—

10,000 dozen ladies' white cotton hose, from medium to the finest and best regular made goods imported.

5,000 dozen ladies' brown, mixed, slate, and black cotton hose, from the lowest to the best regular made goods.

5,000 dozen misses', boys', and children's, white, brown, mixed, and fancy cotton hose, ½ and ¾ hose, a full assortment of prices, styles, and sizes.

5,000 dozen gentlemen's brown, white, mixed, fancy and French mixed half hose, of every price and style, from the lowest quality to the finest regular made goods.

10,000 dozen ladies', gentlemen's, misses', and boys' Berlin, lisle, cotton, and silk mixture gloves and gauntlets, comprising one of the largest and most complete assortments of summer goods ever offered. [4 15 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 22, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons. [4 16 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

April 23, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 1200 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 17 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS FROM LIBRARIES.

This afternoon,

April 17, at the Auction Store, commencing at 4 o'clock. 1t

Extensive Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, CHANDELIERS, LARGE AND SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, FINE MATTRESSES, BEDS AND BEDDING, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS.

On Thursday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, an excellent assortment of very superior parlor furniture, etc. 1t

Sale at N. E. corner Franklin and Parrish streets.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRROR, FINE ENGRAVINGS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning

19th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the northwest corner of Franklin and Parrish streets, by catalogue. [4 17 3t

PEREMPTORY SALE.

For account of whom it may concern.

Friday, April 19,

At 12 M., at the Auction Store, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street—4900 shares Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company. [4 17 2t

Executors' Sale, No. 245 S. Eighteenth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, FIVE ELEGANT MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, RICHLY-CUT GLASSWARE, FINE CHINA, FINE PLATED WARE, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

22d instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 245 South Eighteenth street (East Rittenhouse Square), by order of Executors to estate of Paul Salomon, deceased, the entire Furniture. [4 17 2t

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS,

Sale No. 1608 Cadwalader street.

LARGE REVOLVING TUB, BARK MILL TAN VATS, COUNTERS, LARGE TABLES, SPLITTING MACHINE, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1608 Cadwalader street, above Oxford, by catalogue, the entire machinery of a tannery. 4 17 3t

REAL ESTATE.

THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

VERY VALUABLE THREE-STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, No. 350 N. DELAWARE Avenue, extending through to WATER Street; an extensive WHARF, River Delaware, 75 feet front.

On TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable three-story brick building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Delaware avenue, south of Callowhill street, No. 350; the lot containing in front on Delaware avenue 75 feet, and extending in depth 155 feet to Water street; two fronts. It is well and substantially built and in good repair; has gas, water, fire-proof, iron shutters, etc. Also, a large and valuable wharf, commencing 50 feet south of Callowhill street, containing in front on Delaware avenue 75 feet, and extending in depth 280 feet. The pier is 48 feet wide fronting on the avenue, and on the dock on the south side, 27 feet 1 inch adjoining Mitchell's dock, which is 28½ feet wide, the two forming a dock 55½ feet wide, sufficient to accommodate the largest steamships. The pier is 280 feet long of different widths, as shown on the plan, which may seen at the Auction Rooms. The dock on the north side of the pier is 17½ feet wide, adjoining the corporation dock, 26½ feet wide, making together 44 feet width dock. The water in the dock south side of the pier is 18 feet deep and on the north side 15 feet deep, both at low water. The whole will be sold together as one property.

Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 20 sw7t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Open Moyer Street from Montgomery Avenue to Vienna Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Departments of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property over and through which Moyer street, from Montgomery avenue to Vienna street, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice, said street will be required for public use its full width.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance Relating to Nuisances, approved September 23, 1864.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That it shall not be lawful hereafter to erect any frame shed or sheds on any wharf, wharves, or public landing or landings between Almond street and Callowhill street, on the river Delaware.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer,

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 22, will include—

NORTH BROAD STREET.—Handsome brick residence, with brown-stone dressings and Mansard roof, and extra conveniences, No. 1331 North Broad street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of Christian Stikel, deceased.—Two-story brick dwelling, S. W. corner Twenty-third and Jefferson streets.

Same Estate.—Two-story brick dwelling, N. W. corner Twenty-third and Wright streets.

Handsome brick residence, with 20 feet side yard, No. 1221 Race street. Lot 40x100 feet to a 20 feet street.

Two two-story brick dwellings, Nos. 233 and 234 Spruce street.

WEST SPRUCE STREET.—Handsome brick residence, with brown-stone dressings and Mansard roof, No. 2118 Spruce street.

Two three-story brick dwellings, No. 802 South Fourth street, through to Worcester street.

Three-story brick residence, No. 513 Pine street.

VINE STREET.—Lot 86x125 feet, through to Pearl street, with brick building and office, Nos. 1707 and 1709 Vine street.

CHESNUT HILL.—Handsome modern residence, corner Summit street and Prospect avenue.

REAL ESTATE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

MODERN RESIDENCE, SUMMIT STREET CHESNUT HILL.

On MONDAY, April 22, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain double Modern Residence, with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of Philadelphia; beginning at a stone at the northwest corner of the Chesnut Hill Railroad and Summit street; thence extending along the northeasterly side of the said Railroad north 48 degrees 39 minutes west 204 feet 4½ inches to a stone; thence still along the said Railroad north 59 degrees 32 minutes west 65 feet 4½ inches to a stone; thence still by the said Railroad north 72 degrees 57 minutes west 38 feet 5½ inches to a point; thence by ground of ——— north 41 degrees 1 minute east 204 feet 4½ inches to the southwesterly side of Prospect avenue; thence along the said avenue south 49 degrees 2 minutes east 326 feet 3 inches to the said Summit street; and thence along the northwesterly side of the said Summit street south 41 degrees 28 minutes west 165 feet 2½ inches to the first mentioned corner and place of beginning. Has wide hall, clear of stairway through the centre, parlor, library, dining room, and two kitchens on the first floor; 6 chambers on the second floor; bath, heater, range, hot and cold water, two water-closets, gas, etc., etc. Location high, and commanding one of the most extended views from Chesnut Hill; within one hundred and fifty yards from the Railroad Depot. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $320.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

4 17 2t 2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 513 Pine street.

On MONDAY, April 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain three-story brick Messuage or Tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Pine street, No. 513, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in the Fifth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Pine street 18 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 74 feet to a three feet wide alley leading into Fifth street. Has stucco, two-story double back buildings, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $72.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.

4 17 2t 2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF BOHEMIAN GLASS AND FRENCH CHINA WARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.,

Of the importation and by order of MESSRS. KITTEL, KLENGENBERG & CO., NEW YORK,

By catalogue, on Thursday, April 18, at 10 o'clock.

This sale will comprise a full and very attractive assortment of entirely new goods, now landing from steamers, imported by the above firm for first-class city trade sales, and will be found well worthy the special attention of city and country retail and jobbing trade.

Included in sale on Thursday will be found, viz.:—Cut and engraved and ruby polish champagnes, wines, and liquors; cut and engraved and ruby decanters; wine bottles; wine and liquor sets, etc.; glass and China mugs; terra cotta and China tea sets; terra cotta and China spoons; China and Bohemian vases, in great variety; rich French toilet sets, etc.

100 LOTS SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Also, on Thursday, 100 lots extra treble silver-plated tea sets; breakfast and dinner castors; butter dishes; cake, fruit, and card baskets; ice and cream pitchers; pickle and olive stands; cups and goblets; tea, table, and dessert spoons and forks, etc.

Arranged in lots to suit the trade, comprising a large and full assortment of the newest styles, all of a well-known make, and all plated on pure white metal.

Open for examination, with catalogues, on Wednesday, 17th inst. [4 15 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21 tf

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay Certain Claims.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twelve hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-eight cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Clerks of Councils to pay the following, viz.:—

Item 1. For printing journals and other documents for 1866, ten hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifteen cents.

Item 2. For advertising ordinances, resolutions, and notices for 1866, one hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirteen cents.

Item 3. For carriage hire for 1866, sixty dollars. And warrants shall be drawn by the Clerks of Councils in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide for the Election of a Police Magistrate for the Eighteenth District.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Select and Common Councils in joint Convention shall, after the passage of this Ordinance, elect a Police Magistrate for the Eighteenth District, to serve until July 1, 1867, and annually thereafter shall, in like manner, at a stated meeting in the month of June, elect a Police Magistrate for the said District.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Laying of Board Sidewalks on Hancock Street, Chelton and Willow Avenues and Duy's Lane.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized, and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Hancock street, from Mill street to Price street; Chelton avenue, from Germantown avenue eastwardly to its termination; Willow avenue, from Mill street to Armat street, and Duy's Lane, south side, from Chew street to Mill street, in the Twenty-second Ward, to grade and lay board sidewalks in front of their respective properties, and if they neglect or fail to comply with said notice for thirty days from the date thereof, the Department shall do the work, and collect the cost thereof from the owners of property.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC., AT THE EXCHANGE,

On Friday,

April 19, at 12 o'clock, noon.

250 shares Pioneer Gold Company.
2340 shares McCrea Oil Company, of Pittsburg.
250 shares Black Heath Coal Company.
$300 1st morigage 7 per cent. coupon bond Pennsylvania Mining Co., of Michigan, due January 1, 1870. Interest January and July.

GERMANTOWN—East Logan street, or Fisher's lane, Germantown, two very desirable Building Lots, 60 by 125, and 61 by 125.

HAMILTON STREET—No. 2513, neat two-story Stone Residence, 15 feet by 60 feet 4 inches.

CHRISTIAN STREET—Nos. 2208 and 2214, two three-story Brick Dwellings, each 16 by 76 feet.

GREEN STREET—No. 1825, handsome four-story modern Residence, with all the modern conveniences, 21 feet front by 126 feet deep.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.—We will shortly hold a large special sale of elegant French Bronze Groups and Figures, Twenty-one Day Clocks, Alabaster Vases and Ornaments, French China Vases, etc. etc., all the importation of Messrs. Vitti Brothers (late Vitto Viti & Sons). Particulars in future advertisements.

4 15 1t B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

JUST ARRIVED PER STEAMSHIP CITY OF MANCHESTER, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF SHEFFIELD ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY, manufactured by JAMES DIXON & SONS, and other celebrated Sheffield Manufacturers.

B. SCOTT, Jr. will sell by auction, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,

April 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock, an elegant assortment of best quality Patent Electro Silver Ware, Ivory Table and Pocket Cutlery. The plated ware consists of gold-lined tea and coffee services, kettles, and stands to match, with and without lamps; card receivers, fruit stands, wine sets, 4, 5, and 6 bottled dinner and breakfast castors; syrup pitchers, teapot stands, dish covers, entree dishes, with movable handles, forming eight epergnes, cake-baskets, round and oval trays, from 10 to 22 inches; toast racks, egg frames, nut crackers, knife rests, napkin rings, etc.

Also cases of cutlery, containing 55 pieces dessert cases, 24 pieces, in pearl, ivory, and plated handle; fish carvers, etc.

Also presentation cases for children, lined with velvet, in morocco cases: spoons and forks in beaded, plain, and king's patterns, etc.

Also, an invoice of Terra Cotta Ware, comprising figures, vases, flower-pots, etc.

Full particulars in catalogues. [4 13 4t

AMERICAN AND MODERN PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

April 17 and 18,

At the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, to close invoices, a collection of Modern Paintings of classical and pleasing subjects, together with a number of finely framed imported chromos and engravings, etc. Sale positive [4 13 4t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut Street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, ETC.

On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture. [4 15 3t

CITY ORDINANCES.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance to Prohibit the Erection of Wooden Buildings.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the ordinance approved April 11, 1863, prohibiting the erection of Wooden Buildings in said city shall also apply to that portion of

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, April 17—Noon. — Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 37½; Illinois Central, 76¼; 5. S. 5-20s, ex-dividend, 71⅜; FRANKFORT, April 17—Noon.—U. S. bonds, 76⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—Noon.—The Cotton Market has a downward tendency; sales to-day, 7000 bales. Middling uplands, 11⅞d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, No. 1 red, 13s. 9d.; white, 14s. 3d. a 14s. 6d. Corn, 43s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 10d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 65s.

Provisions — Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 125c. Cheese, 60s. Lard, 49s. Bacon, 40s. 6d.

Produce—The market is quiet. Pot Ashes, 34s.; Petroleum, spirits, 1s.; standard white, 1s. 5d.; Iron, 25s. for pigs; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Rosin, common, 8s.; fine, 15s.; Linseed cakes, £9 10s.; Spirits Turpentine, 37s. Oils—Linseed, £39; Sperm, £131; Whale, £29.

LONDON, April 17—Noon.—Corn, 43s. Clover-seed, 56s. 6d.; Linseed, 65s. Sugar, 24s. for No. 12, Dutch standard.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Senate Confirmations.

The Senate has confirmed Thomas Swords, George H. Crosman, David H. Vinton, and Lovell H. Rousseau, to be Major-Generals by brevet; and James A. Congdon, Calvin H. Otis, [illegible] E. Patterson, James H. Geisy, and Alexander Gardiner to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet.

Rejection.

The Senate rejected James [illegible]. Bingham as Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee.

Gamblers Arrested.

The police made a descent on another gambling house last night, capturing fourteen men and the cards, checks, and other apparatus.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Republican State Central Committee—Trial for Imprisonment During the War.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The Republican Union State Central Committee is now in session here, and is fully attended.

Major-General Wool is now here, attending the United States Court, Judge Giles presiding, suit having been brought against him by Alfred D. Evans and Thomas R. Rich, for damages for having been imprisoned during the war at Fort Delaware, by order of General Wool.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Cotton quiet at 27½c. Flour firmer; 6000 bush. sold—State, $10@15@13 40; Ohio $12 25 @14 75. Western, $10@15@14 75. Southern, $12@17 50. Wheat steady. Corn firmer; 30,000 bush. sold, mixed Western, at $1 36. Oats firm: State, 78@80c.; Western, 73@74c. Rye quiet; 10,000 bush. sold, State, at $1 65.

DEATH OF REV. DAVID D. FIELD.—Rev. David D. Field, D. D., died at Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday evening, in his eighty-sixth year. Dr. Field was for more than sixty years a preacher. Since the death of his wife, five or six years ago, his health has been slowly declining. He leaves six sons; three of whom live in New York—David Dudley Field, Cyrus W. Field, and Rev. Henry M. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*. Another son is Stephen J. Field, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; still another was for some years president of the Senate of Massachusetts.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Daniel Schillich vs. Charles Lentz. Verdict, by agreement, for plaintiff for $647 87.

William Humphreys *et al.* vs. Robert Nelson. An action of ejectment. On trial.

Franklin vs. Moffit. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $514.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Horatio Foster and his wife Amelia vs. Charles De Grath *alias* D. C. McGrath, defendant, and the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, garnishees. An attachment execution. Defense set up that the whole of defendant's property is exempt by the Exemption law. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Samuel Miller vs. Henry Reese. A landlord and tenant claim for rent. The defense set up that the money had been tendered, and was refused. Verdict for plaintiff.

James T. Sprew vs. Robert J. Wright. An action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Louis Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of silk, valued at $2780, the property of J. R. Ritter & Co., No. 223 Church street. On the 27th of March, the defendant went into Ritter's store to look at some goods, and after going over a good part of the stock he went out, saying that he could find nothing to suit him. But the proprietors missed a piece of silk, and they put the Detectives on the track, and the goods were soon recovered from the prisoner.

Mary Schaefer was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of $17, the property of George Frank. This woman was sent to prison last night upon this charge, leaving several little children all night without food. This morning the prosecutor did not appear at Court to attend to his business, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

Timothy Dungan and William McIlhenny were charged with the larceny of copper pipes, steam gauge, iron weights, scales, etc., valued at $75, the property of Peter Kerns.

Several police officers testified to the recovery of pieces of brass and scrap iron from persons to whom it was alleged these boys sold them; and Mr. Kerns testified to the fact that these things were taken from his mill at Fairmount, which was idle and locked up; and moreover, an officer said that Dungan acknowledged that he had taken weights and scales and had sold them; but he did not say where he took them from, yet he was seen about the mill; but the evidence did not connect McIlhenny with the offense.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty as to Dungan, and not guilty as to McIlhenny.

James McSully was charged with having committed an assault and battery upon James Clavin, and having taken from him a watch valued at $65. Clavin testified that he went to McKinley's tavern, Twenty-third street, near South, one evening, and treated eighteen bystanders to liquor. He gave McSully a five-dollar bill, but received no change. He went out of the house for a few minutes, and when he returned McSully attacked him, and threw him on the pavement, stunning him. When he recovered his senses he was at his home. Twenty-second and south streets, and then he missed his watch and money.

Another witness testified that he saw McSully throw Clavin into the street. This witness took him out of the gutter, and then saw that his vest was open and his watch-chain hanging out.

The defense alleged that this prosecutor came to the defendant's place drunk and disorderly. When he came in his watch-chain was hanging loose from his vest. He went up to a gentleman who was there and insulted him. It was then that the defendant, in order to preserve the reputation of his establishment, and to prevent a greater disturbance, put the prosecutor out.

It was shown that McSully's place bore a very good reputation for decency and good order. As to the character of the defendant himself, a number of the members of the Bar, and other well-known gentlemen, testified favorably.

The District Attorney interrupted the counsel for the defense in the calling of a host of witnesses, and saying that the weight of evidence was against the prosecution, and not wishing to put more in the scale submitted the bill to the jury. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, April 17, 1867.

The Government has issued to various railroad companies to the amount of $12,920,000, or nearly thirteen millions of dollars, as follows:—To the Union Pacific, main line, 303 miles, at $16,000 per mile, $4,880,000; to the eastern division of the same, 155 miles, at the same rate per mile, $2,480,000; to the Central branch, 40 miles, at same rate, $640,000; to the Western Pacific, 20 miles, at same rate, $320,000; to 27¼ miles of the Central Pacific, at same rate, $436,000, and to 86¾ miles of the same, the Rocky Mountain region, at $48,000 per mile, $4,164,000.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"Money has been extremely easy to-day at six and seven per cent. on mixed collaterals, and at five and six on Governments, the supply being considerably in excess of the demand, which was light, owing to the dulness of business on the Stock Exchange. There was probably much more loaned at six per cent. than at seven in Wall street. In the discount line there is very little activity, and the best grade of commercial paper is freely taken at seven per cent., with exceptional transactions at 8@8½%. The drain of currency from all parts of the country continues to be in favor of this centre, including the South. There was an important failure in the cotton trade announced on the street in the afternoon."

There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was more doing; 1862 5-20s sold at 109¼, an advance of ¼; July, 1865, 5-20s at 107¼@107⅜, no change; 6s of 1881 at 109, no change; June 7-30s at 105¼@105⅜, no change; and August 7-30s at 106, a slight advance. City loans were in fair demand, the new issue sold at 100½, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold largely at 55¾@56, a slight advance; Reading at 49⅜, no change; Northern Central, 44½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 57⅜, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 28¼@28⅜, a decline of ½.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53½, no change. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 15¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Manufacturers' sold at 32½. 115 was bid for Third National; 107½ for Fourth National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56½ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 106 for Southwark; 56 for Girard; 100 for Tradesmen's; and 68¾ for City.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134¼; 11 A. M., 135¼; 12 M., 135⅜; 1 P. M., 135, an advance of ⅜ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$4000	New Jersey 6s	102

FIRST BOARD.

$6000	5-20s '62	109⅝	15 sh	Leh N	53¼
$500	U S 7-30s Jy	105⅝	2 sh	Leh V R	57⅜
$1050	do Jy sm	105¼	8 sh	Morris Consol	65
$2000	do Au	106	15 sh	N Cent	44¼
$6100	Pa 5s, past due	100⅝	100 sh	Read R	49⅝
$1800	do	100⅝	100	do s30	49¾
$6000	do	100⅝	100 sh	Cata Pf	28½
300 sh	Pa R opg&int	56⅝	100	do	28½
200	do opg&int	55⅝	100	do	28⅝
50	do s30	56	100	do s60	28¾
12 sh	Mech Bk	32¼	100	do	28¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109@109½; do. 1862, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1864, 108@108¼; do., 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅛@98⅛; do. 7-30s, August, 105⅝@106⅛; do., June, 105¼@105⅜; do., July, 105⅜@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118⅜@118⅝; do., July, 1864, 117⅛@118⅛; do., Aug. 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., October, 1864, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Dec., 1864, 115⅞@115⅝; do., May, 1865, 112⅝@113⅛; do., Aug., 1865, 111⅜@112⅛; do., September, 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., October, 1865, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 135@135¼. Silver, 130@131½.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.—Shipments of coal over the road during the week ending April 13, 1867, and since January 1, 1867:—

	Week.	Previously.	Total.
1867	6813 tons.	50,526 tons.	57,339 tons.
1866	5351 do.	49,810 do.	55,161 do.
Increase	1462 do.	716 do.	2178 do.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.—There is a fair demand for Flour from the home consumers, but a total absence of any inquiry for shipment. There is very little coming forward, and the stocks are small. Prices remain without quotable change. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at $9@9 25; extras at $10 50@11; Northwestern extra family at $12@14 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $13@15, and fancy at $15@17 50, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged. Sales at $8 50 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, there being little or no demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply and held firmly. Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3 35@3 40; 500 bushels No. 1 spring at $3; 500 bushels No. 2 do. at $2 75; California at $3 40; and 500 bushels Kentucky white at $3 55. 1000 bushels Rye sold at $1 65@1 67 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations; sales of 3000 bushels at $1 25, in store, from the cars, and afloat. Oats are selling at 75@76c. ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—The "Contraband" article commands $1 50 @1 60 ₱ gallon.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James Freeman & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

No. 1209 Ellsworth street—a three-story brick dwelling and lot	$1225
22½ acres, Township Line road, Twenty-eighth Ward	Not sold
Dwelling, No. 150 N. Fifteenth street	$6750
Two three-story brick houses, Nos. 1722 and 1724 Barker street	$2500
3 lots Sixth and Erie avenue	$107 50
Property No. 13 N. Tenth street	$4550
Property No. 15 N. Tenth street	$5300
Nos. 17 and 19 N. Tenth street and No. 940 Tunguair's court	$7200

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....60 | 11 A. M.....66 | 2 P. M.....69

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr J. C. Henry, Dilkes, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Minerva, Soule, Fall River, do.
Schr H. May, Glover, Providence, J. R. White & Son.
Schr W. C. Atwater, Glover, do. do.
Schr Eva Belle, Barrett, Deer Island, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, Malden, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr P. Price, Yates, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr J. B. Bleecker, Eldred, Hingham, do.
Schr J. Crockford, Jones, Warren, Simpleksen & Co.
Schr J. T. Price, Jones, Newburyport, D. Pearson & Co.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, Roxbury, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Bowen, Roxbury, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Boston, do.
Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr Jas. Allderdice, Jackaway, Boston, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr S. Lockwood, Lolles, Bridgeport, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Boston, Smith, Providence, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Providence, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, 60 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr L. C. Pettingill, Allen, 12 days from Rualau Island, with fruit, etc., to captain.
Schr Thomas T. Tasker, Allen, from Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Judge Hopkins, Fenton, 5 days from Washington, in ballast to captain.
Schr Alexina, Creighton, 2 days from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justis.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr A. Derrickson, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, with grain to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr Chief, Townsend, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, from New York.
Schr Henry May, Glover, from Providence.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Providence.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, from Providence.
Schr J. S. Wheldin, Bowen, from Providence.
Schr S. Hotchkiss, Rackett, from Boston.
Schr W. C. Atwater, Glover, from Boston.
Schr Eva Belle, Barratt from Boston.
Schr F. Edwards, Bonce, from Boston.
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, from Boston.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, from Boston.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr Charles Hill, Cheeseman, from Boston.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, from Boston.
Schr James Allderdice, Jackaway, from Boston.
Schr Marietta Steelman, steelman, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Henry, Walker, from Roxbury.
Schr Minerva, Soule, from Fall River.
Schr John Crockford, Jones, from Bristol.
Schr Boston, Smith, from New Haven.
Schr J. T. Price, Jones, from Salem.
Schr S. Lockwood, Lolles, from Camden.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherlin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, 2 days from New York, in ballast to captain.
The brig Uncle Jerry, from Sagua, was consigned to Dallett & Son, and not as before reported.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Union, Heard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 4th inst.
Barque Tubal Cain, Burkee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 5th inst.
Brig Fidelia, Sloan, and E. Allen, Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 4th inst.
Schrs M. Miles, Brewer; Henrietta, Dwyer; and I. Baker, Purvere, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 15th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 17.—Arrived, steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool 4th inst.
Steamship Prometheus, from Morehead City.
Barque Silas Fish, from San Francisco.
Barque Bessie Simpson, from Messina.
The steamship Great Eastern passed down the harbor at 9 o'clock this morning.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BEST BLACK SILKS,
CHENE SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
FIGURED GRENADINE, BERNANI,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING OF

1867.

FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm8m

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mwf5m No. 818 ARCH Street.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

JUST OPENED,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

NOVELTIES

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

SPRING UNDERWEAR.

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

1 22 rp] ETC. ETC.,

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 6 fmwf6m UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 1 tf No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PRINCE'S

FOUNTAIN PEN.

PEN, PENHOLDER, AND INKSTAND COMBINED.

AGENTS IN PHILADELPHI

JOHN C. CLARK & SON,

NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

The FOUNTAIN PEN has been in use for eleven years, and is recommended as being a perfect article. It can be used from four to ten hours consecutively, according to the size of the fountain. It is as portable as an ordinary pencil, and is absolutely incorrodible Always ready for use, it is one of the most valuable and time-saving inventions of the present day.

JOHN C. CLARK & SON,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

8 22 fmwf1m5p] NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

OPEN DAILY

NEW STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

NOVELTIES IN

FRENCH FLOWERS,
MARIBEAU FLOWERS,
BRONZE FLOWERS,
BONNET FRAMES,
SILKS, RIBBONS, CRAPES,
ORNAMENTS, FRINGES, ETC.,
STRAW BONNETS,
ENGLISH HATS,
MOURNING BONNETS.

WOOD & CARY,

3 23 2m] NO. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes; all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,

NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES

Also, opened lately,

A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.

Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwf3p2m

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

2 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

M. E. MASON & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 1316 CHESNUT Street,

Will open, April 10 and 11, latest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, HATS, AND DRESS CAPS.

Would call special attention to their ENGLISH HATS. 4 9 12t

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf3mrp

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 1314 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

BAUCH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUCH & SONS,

[Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

8 8 smw6rp Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

GOLD WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS,
DIAMOND RINGS,

SOLID SILVER-WARE AND FINE CLOCKS,

Of all styles and patterns, and all to be SOLD AT

FIVE CENTS EACH.

As the undersigned is giving up the retail business, after being twenty years in the trade, and as thousands of my customers know that I have one of the largest and best stocks of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY IN THE CITY.

SALE TO COMMENCE THIS MORNING.

April 8, 1867, and be continued EVERY DAY and EVENING until all is sold out, at FIVE CENTS EACH. The public in general are invited to come and see for themselves the Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver-Ware, Diamonds, and all the different styles of goods going at FIVE CENTS each.

H. MULLIGAN,

NO. 552 NORTH SECOND STREET,

4 17 6t*rp PHILADELPHIA.

JUST OPENED

AN INVOICE OF

FINE ENGLISH

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

4 13 smw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

NEW DESIGNS

OF

BRIDAL SILVER.

4 1 mwf3mrp

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.

TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN.....$24 TO $30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$25
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$27
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$33
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$35

MEAD & CO.

ARE NOW AT

NO. 910 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER,

3 29 tf Administratrix.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT ROOM HOUSE, with Bath, No. 559 North TWENTY-FIFTH Street, below Green. In good order; immediate possession. Price, $3500. Apply to

H. L. HAINES, Conveyancer,

4 13 4t* No. 330 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

CHESNUT HILL.—STONE MANSION on Wissahickon Pike, commanding a beautiful view, 9 rooms, and replete with every convenience. Stabling for two or three horses. To Let, furnished, $60 per month.

Also, a double, painted Stone Mansion, near the above, and of similar description for $30 per month, unfurnished. Apply to

WILLIAM A. ROLIN,

4 16 3t* No. 739 MARKET Street.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, containing about twenty acres, within ten miles of the city. Apply to

LEWIS H. REDNER,

4 13 6t No. 102 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE DWELLING, No. 1707 VINE Street, with or without Furniture.

Apply on the premises 4 15 3t*

FOR RENT—BRICK AND COAL YARD at NICETOWN.

ROWLETT,

4 17 2t* No. 211 S. FOURTH Street.

CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes. For sale by

E. L. CAUFFMAN,

AGENT,

NO. 21 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

3 13 w4t4 PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

AGENTS FOR:

WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S

OIL CLOTHS,

AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 9rp3m

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS:
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS,

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and R. C. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe, and now in Store,

Also, a complete assortment of

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

3 12 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

GEORGE W. HILL

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfm3m

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.

The best CARPET CLEANER in use.

All orders promptly attended to.

4 8 3m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

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Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

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This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31 m w1rp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.